The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 127 BOMBAY: SATURDAY MAY 29, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY.					
29th	May	Kashmir	9000	....	..
5th	June	Moolton	10000	....	..
12th	,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th	,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th	,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
SUNDAY.					
4th	July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th		Khyber	9000	....	..
18th	,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th	,,	Caledonia	8000	..	..
1st	August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departur
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	4625	24th May	4th June
Jiasen Maru ..	T. Terada	3784	31st May	12th June
KanagawaMaru	K. Hiro	6238	17th June	29th June
KamakuraMaru	S. Nishimura	6126	20th June	2nd July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,00,00,000.
The low Premiums and liberal conditions of the

EMPIRE OF INDIA

Offer exceptional advantages to intending Assurers.
Prospectuses, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Manages.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment Liberal commission is offered to canvassars.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Peona ..	.. 7474	22nd May	..
City of Calcutta ..	.. 7636	..	27th May
City of Sparta * ..	.. 5415	..	12th June
City of London ..	.. 9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore ..	.. 6947	22nd June	..

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.

For Further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,800,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Governmen.. Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMER as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday 4th June		†Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 4th June connecting at Karachi with S. S. "DUMRA," (Passengers only) for Muskat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "RAHMANI" on or about 30th May calling at Karachi, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA", 3,635 tons on or about 30th May, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 7th June, calling at Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "OZARDA," 4,598 tons on or about 29th May calling at Malabar ports, Tuticorin, Colombo Pondicherry, and Rangoon.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

29th May, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm. Kelso	3rd June 1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	J. L. Henderson	about middle of July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 424

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... " 38,400,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Byojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientain
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

When in need of a throat relief get Zymole Trokeys. They are the most improved form of medication for an irritated throat or a tight cough. A trial will convince you. 12

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

SCOTLAND

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE
ENGLISH PIANO
FOR
AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

RELIABLE BOOTS FOR MONSOON WEAR.

Black Rs. 16-8 } Nett.
Tan „ 17-8 }

In spite of the enormous increase in the price of all English leathers we are able, owing to our holding large stocks at the outbreak of war, to offer these Boots at the exceptionally low price quoted.

This is a Boot that we can thoroughly recommend.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE Co., Ld.,

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS
Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
Complete Cover and Absolute security.
Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE," 166, Hornby Road, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2353. Tel. Address: "Baltic."

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR	GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE	PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK	DRIVING
ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
13-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 113.)
Manager for India—G. M. RUSE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

HUPMOBILE—The Motor Car which invites instant admiration, with self-starter and complete equipment. Rs. 4,750. Arrange a trial with the Sole Agents.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—4. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

BOARD and RESIDENCE available at "The Cabins," Middle Colaba. Apply on the premises. 187

EMPRESS HOTEL, Nasik Road, Deolali will be opened from 1st June, under experienced management. Write to the PROPRIETORS for particulars. 840

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 765

ELLIS HOTEL, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay centrally situated, Modern conveniences Rs. 65 per mensam or Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 daily. Special concessions to Students, European Management. 800

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—FOR CRUSHED STONE and DUST. Large stock for immediate delivery F. O. R. Bombay. Apply to:—
S. D. KAPADIA,
659 82, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries, Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 198, Nagdevi St. 524

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. Postal tuition and tuitions at students' HOMES undertaken. Apply
170 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay.

ADVANCES made on approved personal security and the security of the house hold furniture, carriages, motor car, merchandise goods and moveable and immoveable properties, etc., to the extent of two lakhs. Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 1000, c/o., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 835

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

RAMIR & Co., Bazaar Suppliers, Supply Fresh Daily.—Meat, Fish, Fresh Fruits, and Vegetables of the best quality.
Poultry and Game of all kinds of the finest quality.
Grocery Stores, etc., etc.
Monthly Accounts opened for approved customers.
No. 23, Crawford Market Compound,
841 Bombay.

WE are Important Stockists of MICHELIN TYRES. And are Sole Agents in Bombay for MICHELIN MOTOR CYCLES AND CYCLE TYRES, Made in one Quality only THE BEST.
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.
10

WANTED.

WANTED a GRADUATE. Salary Rs. 45 to 60. Apply sharp, stating Second Language and optional subjects, to the Undersigned.
M. S. MEHTA.
Educational Inspector,
Mangrol, Kathiawar.
750

WANTED.

WANTED—Chemist's Assistant, qualified, not over 30. Good opportunity for a smart man, Apply with references.—J. BLISS, Karachi. 171

WANTED for a local mill under European management ASSISTANT STOREKEEPER. Good salary to a really competent man. Apply to Box No. 378, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 824

WANTED—By educated Frenchman, pupils for French. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of learning the language quickly and thoroughly, please apply to Box No. 510 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 106

WANTED FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for temporary engagement to relieve permanent Engineer. Apply with copies of testimonals salary wanted to MANAGER, Krishna Mills, Beawar. 834

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 185

WANTED an Experienced and qualified DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Saran on a monthly salary of Rs. 700, rising to Rs. 800, on approved service, by annual, increment of Rs. 25, with 1st class Travelling Allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. No one need apply who is not qualified under Bengal Government Notification No. 3334 L. S. G. dated 20th December 1901, as amended by Notifications No. 1198 T. M. dated 18th June, 1906, and No. 891 T. L. S. G. dated 23rd September, 1911. The selected candidate will have to join at once.

Applications from candidates must be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman District Board, Saran, P. O. Chapra. B. and N. W. Ry., and superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration, in which they can be returned, in the event of the application being unsuccessful.

Applications will be received by the undersigned upto the 20th June, 1915.

The selected candidate will remain on probation for one year and must occupy the District Engineer's Bungalow belonging to the District Board on payment of a monthly rent calculated under the P. W. D. Code Rules.

G. CHANDRA.
For Chairman, District Board, Saran
Chapra, the 18th May, 1915. 183

PORT HEALTH DEPARTMENT, RANGOON, Burma.—WANTED an ASSISTANT PORT HEALTH OFFICER for the Port Health Department, Rangoon, Burma. Candidates must be Graduates in Medicine and Surgery of a British or Indian University or Diplomates of a British Medical College or Faculty, or Licentiates of an Indian University and must have a sound knowledge of infectious diseases. Preference will be given to applicants: (1) between 25 and 35 years of age, (2) and holding the Diploma in Public Health, and (3) producing evidence of having held a similar appointment before or of having held another Sanitary appointment (or an appointment at an infectious diseases hospital) and producing certificates detailing length of experience of infectious diseases, and (4) who are of unmixed European parentage, but applications from qualified medical men not possessing these qualifications will also be duly considered.

The appointment is a temporary one and does not give any claim to furlough or pension and is terminable with one month's notice on either side. Leave in accordance with Civil Service Regulations is permissible. The salary is Rs. 470 per mensem and the officer appointed will not be permitted to engage in private practice. Written applications should be forwarded together with (1) copies of Diplomas, (2) Certificate of age, (3) not more than 3 of the latest certificate of work done (4) certificates of absolute sobriety (total abstainer preferred), and (5) statement of parentage. All verified and countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of the District in which applicant resides from (6) a medical certificate of thorough physical fitness for the duties required should also be obtained from this office and forwarded. Apply to THE POR'T OFFICER, Rangoon, so as to reach him by 1st July, 1915. 189

WANTED for the Office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration District, a HEAD CLERK on a salary of Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 by annual increments of Rs. 5.

The post is pensionable and the prospects of leave according to the Civil Service Regulations.

Candidates applying for the post must have a sound knowledge of English and Gujarati and be good at statistical work.

Preference will be given to Graduates in Arts, who have had some experience in a Government Office.

Candidates who are not in Government Service already should not be over 25 years of age.

Selected candidates will have to appear before the Undersigned for an interview at Ahmedabad at their own expense.

The candidate selected for the post, if not in Government service, will have to appear before the Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, and produce a certificate of fitness before he is appointed to the post.

The appointment will be on probation for a year.

If the candidate has been selected from some other branch of Government Service he will be required to relinquish his lien on that department on being confirmed.

Applications in the candidate's own handwriting, stating his age, nationality and qualifications together with copies of not more than three testimonials, or a recommendation from his superior officer, should reach the Undersigned before the 20th June, 1915.

JAMSHYD MUNSIFF,
M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.
Gujarat Registration District.
Ahmedabad, 21st May, 1915. 190

WANTED.

WANTED a DRAWING TEACHER who is a Matriculate or School Final. Apply sharp with terms to the MANAGER, Madressa Ahmadia, Rander, 821

WANTED—Patients suffering from Lencoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED—A COMPETENT and ENERGETIC SOLICITOR, as ASSISTANT by a Parsi Solicitor of several years' standing restarting work. Wanted also a Managing Clerk. Apply to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED—Purchasers for best ALPHONSO MANGOES, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 6 per dozen; PAYAREE MANGOES Rs. 2, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, per dozen. All other fruits, vegetable, fish, ice, etc., at Market rates. Orders with cash or V.P.P.
DHOBLE & Co.,
673B Crawford Market, Bombay.

WANTED—GRADUATES & UNDER-GRADUATES to teach Science, Mathematics and Persian. To join from 15th June. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to the
SUPERINTENDENT,
New High School,
775 Godhra, Panchmahals.

WANTED—CARPENTER. A first class carpenter required for work throughout the year in the Public Works Department at Nasik. Apply, sending copies of testimonials and stating age, caste and lowest pay to:—
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
1184 Nasik District Nasik.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a TYPIST'S POST in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police, on Rs. 35 per mensem with prospects of advancement. Only men who have the necessary educational qualifications for employment in Government service in the clerical line and who possess testimonials as good typists need apply. Applications should reach this office by the 5th June 1915.
P. A. KELLY,
For Inspector-General of Police.
Office of the Inspector-General of Police:
Poona, 25th May, 1915,
820

WANTED for the Albert Marine Transport Service of the Uganda Protectorate an INDIAN ARTIFICER ENGINEER. Should be a Fitter in Marine Workshops or a Dockyard and also must have experience either as a Junior Engineer at sea or in running the engines of harbour launches or tugs. Engagement for three years. Salary Rs. 100 per month rising to Rs. 150 per month by annual increments of Rs. 10 per month.. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificates to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents in India, British Protectorates in Africa, Nicol Road, Ballard Pier,
828 Bombay.

LA MARTINIERE, CALCUTTA.—Owing to the appointment of a member of the staff to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, an Assistant Master will be required on June 23rd, to teach the ordinary class subjects in one of the Middle Forms of the School. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, furnished quarters, and certain allowances.

If the master appointed is able to teach Urdu up to the Government Lower Standard he would also be appointed Urdu Teacher and receive an additional Rs. 50 per mensem. A master able to teach singing might increase his remuneration by Rs. 25 per mensem.

Applications are invited from European or Anglo-Indian gentlemen who have had successful experience. Copies only of testimonals are to be sent.—Address the PRINCIPAL. 183

CENTRAL JAIL, BHAGALPUR—WANTED at once an experienced and practical CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for heavy woollens for the Central Jail, Bhagalpur, on a pay of Rs. 200 per month rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to a maximum of Rs. 250 with free quarters. None need apply who has not a thorough knowledge of carding and self-acting Mules and is not able to erect new Machinery. The selected candidate will remain on probation for six months. Applications giving full particulars (age, nationality, experience etc.) and with copies of testimonials which will not be returned will be received upto the 7th June, 1915. by—
LT.-COL. B. J. SINGH, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bihar and Orissa,
836 Ranchi Secretariat P O.

WANTED for the office of the Sanitary Engineer, Burma, an ASSISTANT ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem with Rs. 50. Burma allowance under the usual conditions governing Temporary Service.

Applications with copies of College and other certificates, properly attested, stating age and qualifications should reach this office before the 15th June, 1915.

Preference will be given to the applicant having a theoretical and practical knowledge of water works, drainage, town planning design and construction.

The successful candidate will be required to sign a Public Works Department Temporary Service Declaration.

Applicants who are at present in service should submit their applications through the officer under whom they are employed.

F. M. FARQUHAR PETTERS,
M.Inst.C.E.,
184 Sanitary Engineer, Burma.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—REGULATION LIFE BELTS to clear remaining stock. Apply to J. PURBHOODAS & Co., 32, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 825

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroa may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

UNCLAIMED goods and sweepings at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot, of the G. I. P. Railway by public auction on MONDAY, 31st May, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.).
817. MEHTA & CO.

FOR SALE—British—Standard A 2½ H.P. MOTOR CYCLE, with new Tyre and X L seat with horn, lamp, tools sets and bag complete. Hardly used 1000 miles. Rs. 400 or nearest offer. Apply W.E., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 162

TINKER SHENTON, Lancashire Boiler. 30ft. by 7ft., pressure 100 lbs. and English-made Engine. H.-P. 129, simple expansion, non-condensing, diameter 15 inches, length of stroke 36 inches. Both in good condition. Apply with price offer to Box No. 379, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 839

FOR SALE—20 Miles of RAILWAY TRACK 2'6" Gauge, complete with Iron Sleepers, and 2 Locomotives same gauge, 20 H.P. Six-wheel coupled, and 9 Bogie Trucks with Spring Axle Boxes and Brakes all complete.

Also 5 (five) Miles of LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK 2' gauge section 10. lbs. per yard, complete with Iron Sleepers, also 50 Tipping Wagons 2' gauge with roller bearings.

All offered owing to completion of contract. Full particulars and prices on application to Messrs. PALLONJEE EDULJEE & Son, Contractors, Khetwadi, Bombay. 514

FOR SALE—ONE ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT to lift 10 cwts. to a height of 50'—8½" complete with Motor, Gearing, Collapsible Gates, Indicater Board, etc., by "Smith and Stevens." London and Manchester. Patent Stevens and Major's system."

One Electric Goods Lift to carry 5 cwts to a total height of 50'—8½" including motor etc., and the necessary Cage, Steel Gates and Indicator Board, by "Arch Smith and Stevens" in good working order, for immediate disposal; offers to include cost of dismantling. Apply to Box No. 365, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 767

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—TOP FLOOR, No. 3, Club Road, behind the Byculla Club. Electric Lights. Apply to C. A. R. BAHADURJI, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, 731

DEOLALI—To let—NADKARNI VILLA and NADKARNI LODGE well-furnished with extensive compound. Apply to EXECUTRIX of late Rao Bahadur G. N. NADKARNI, Jambulwadi Kalbadevi Bombay. 653

BOARD and RESIDENCE, available for married couple or bachelors in an up-to-date flat on the Colaba Reclamation, electric light and fans, all modern appointments. Separate bathroom to each room, excellent cuisine. Apply to Box No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

COLABA, facing due west, a nice BUNGALOW with about 3 to 4 Bedrooms, Drawing-room, Dining-room, Stabling, etc.

3 small FLATS for about Rs. 75, 110, 175.

Colaba Reclamation, 4 FLATS from Rs. 150 to Rs. 175.

Apollo Bunder overlooking the Harbour, a nice FLAT with 4 Bed-rooms, Drawing-room, Dining-room. 3 more FLATS for Rs. 150, 200, 235, 250.

Cooperage, 3 FLATS for Rs. 180, 210, and 225.

Chawpathy, 3 FLATS from Rs. 150 to 200.

Hughes Road, FLATS from Rs. 175 to 200.

Cumballa Hill, facing sea, a very decent FLAT with 4 Bed-rooms, Drawing-room, Dining-room, etc., Rs. 180.

Malabar Hill, Doongersey Road, 2 Upper-storied BUNGALOWS with electric lights and fans.

Napean Sea Road, an Upperstoried BUNGALOW with electric lights and fans, Rs. 400.

Narayan Daboolker Road, an Upperstoried BUNGALOW with electric lights and fans, Rs. 500.

Warden Road, a FLAT facing sea, with electric lights and fans, Rs. 200.

Pedder Road, an Upperstoried BUNGALOW with electric lights and fans, Rs 400.

Breach Candy Road, 2 BUNGALOWS, Rs. 275 and Rs. 375.

Hornby Road, very centrally situated 2 rooms, rent Rs. 180.

Esplanade Road, first class OFFICE, open to sea, rent Rs. 250.

Near Flora Fountain, a commodious OFFICE PREMISES with Lift, electric lights and fans, tiled floor, etc. Rent reasonable.

Small and Big GODOWNS in Apollo Bunder, Rampart Row, etc., etc.

For further particulars apply to:—
THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,
35, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 156 office, residence 1637.
Telegraphic address "Fidde." 845

TO BE LET

TO LET.—DEVLALI, CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road, large bungalow, well furnished, water laid. Apply JAMSHED & Co., Devlali. 123

TO LET.—One office room on 1st Floor No. 7, Churchgate Street. Apply to Messrs. MULJEE and THAKOREDASS, Solicitors. 837

TO LET.—Office room 61 by 23 feet will accommodate more than one tenant. Electric fittings.
D. R. UMRIGAR.
832 Apollo Street.

DEOLALI. a complete list of BUNGALOWS TO BE LET on application to THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY.
35, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. office 156. residence 1637.
Telegraphic address "Fidde." 845

TO LET AT POONA—To let a well furnished bungalow in finest and healthy locality. For rent and particulars apply on premises, No. 2, Parvatti Villas, Poona. 700

MAHABALESHWAR—Well furnished bungalows, including Sandhurst Castle and St. James' Cottage, To Let. Apply to:—
ADARJEE BROS.
828 House Agents.

TO LET—Healthy and most airy/four sides open flats, Opposite Taj Mahal Hotel, fitted with electric light and fan and tiled upto date style. Apply Box No. 350, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 675

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APPOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Apply—
MANAGER,
795 Watson's Annexe.

TO BE LET—CUFFE PARADE 1st Floor Beach Manor; also 2nd Floor, Orient Building, 3 Bed rooms on West facing the Sea. Wode House Road, Colaba, Reclamation.
S. R. SUBEDAR, 16, Apollo St. 830.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that R. D. Sethna, Esqr., of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, Receiver of the estate of the late Mr. KARIMJI ALLIBHOY BARODAWALLA, has contracted to sell to our client Mr. ABDULIABHOY FARZULIBHOY MOONIM, the properties mentioned in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said properties either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, mortgage, charge, lien, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the dwelling house standing thereon and containing by admeasurement 76 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Municipality formerly under Nos. 81 and 85 and now under Ward No. 75 Street No. 339 Abdul Rehman Street situate at Syed Abdul Rehman Street fronting on the West side thereof in the Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the Sweeper's gully on the West by the Public Road called the Syed Abdul Rehman Street on the South by the property hereinafter secondly described and on the North by the property of the late Karimji Allibhoy Barodawalla.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement seventy five square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 74 Street No. 337 Abdul Rehman Street and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore first described on or towards the South by the property of Haji Ahmed Hassum on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by the said Abdul Rehman Street and all which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the heirs of the said Karimji Allibhoy and their tenants.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1915.
MERWANJI, KOLA, ROMER, BILLIMORIA AND CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 31st May, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Austion at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following;—

New designed furniture such as mirror door almiras, dressing and writing tables, marble top centre tables, fancy tiled top teapoys, teakwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, reclining sofas, cupboards, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry and velvet, book-stands, etc.

The property of a European gentleman;—

Electro platedware, silverware and brassware such as, cheese, butter and jam dishes, bread-baskets, ice-pail, sweet-dishes, trays, cruet-stands, kettle, salt cellars, spoons and forks, knives, brass bowls, time-piece, table ornaments, ink-stands, engraned photo frames, wearing apparels, etc.

By order of the Post Master, General, Bombay;—Unserviceable goods such as canvas and drill bags, wallets, leather delivery and cash bags, lamps, hurricane lamps, parcel scales, time-pieces, clocks, hand-carts, tarpolins, cycle, zinc, rings, etc.

By order of the Office concerned;—

Japanese curios such as gloves boxes, handkerchief and collar boxes, toy cabinets, writing desks, albums, toilet boxes, teapoys, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

2 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

2 rubber-tyred palanquim shaped office shigrams.

1 rubber-tryed handsome well-built victoria.

The property of two gentlemen;—

1 rubber-tyred English phaeton.

1 rubber-tyred English bronghan.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gent's secondhand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th May, 1915.

JIVAJEE SORABJI & CO

No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

OLD TIMBER IN PIECES AND ALSO (HORSE FITTINGS) and OLD TANKS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned materials, on THURSDAY the 3rd June, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), situated at the Alexandra Dock, No. 7 Shed.

Also other materials sold on FRIDAY, the 4th June, 1915, at 3 p.m. in the compound of Government Dockyard and Bombay Arsenal.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th May, 1915.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that R. D. Sethna, Esquire of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant Receiver of the estate of the late Mr. KARIMJI ALLIBHOY BARODAVALA, has contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. LAYBHOY KARIMJI BARODAVALA and ABDULLABHOY FURZOOLABHOY MOONIM, the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Rangari Moholla or Syed Abdul Rehman Street in the registration District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under R Ward No. 76 Street No. 341. Abdul Rehman Street and which said premises contain by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-six square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a public passage for halalkore on or towards the West by the public road called Syed Abdul Rehman Street on or towards the North by a passage and the house of Abdul Kayum Allybhoy and others and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of the late Karimji Allibhoy Barodavalla.

Dated this 28th day of May 1915.
MERWANJI, KOLA, ROMER.
BILIMORIA & Co.,
840 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that as our client Mr. BURJORJI HORMUSJI COLABAWALLA, who until recently had been carrying on business in partnership with Mr. DINSHAW MUNCHERJI HIRAMANECK under the name and firm of BRITANIA AUTOMOBILE WORKS, has intimated to the said Mr. DINSHAW MUNCHERJI HIRAMANECK, that the said firm is dissolved and withdrawn the authority of the said Dinshaw Muncherji Hiramaneck to contract debts or to enter into any contract in the name of the said firm of Britania Automobile Works, the Public is warned against dealing with the said Mr. Dinshaw Muncherji Hiramaneck on behalf or in the name of the said firm and any person doing so will do so at his own risk and peril and our client will not be responsible for any liability or obligation so incurred by the said Mr. Dinshaw Muncherji Hiramaneck in the name of the said firm.

Dated this 28th day of May 1915.
MERWANJI, KOLA, ROMER,
BILIMORIA & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Burjorji Hormusji
843 Colabawalla.

INQUIRY?

Which is your Dolly
of the Dailies?
"The Times," "Chronicle,"
"Advocate" or————?

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 833

A slight irritation in the throat may lead to a backing cough. Zymole Trokeys stop it; they soothe the irritation and strengthen the throat. 14

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AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SHAW & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY &c.

On SATURDAY the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). Messrs. SHAW & Co., auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort, valuable, and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved substantial made household furniture such as teapoys, drawing room plain and marble top tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, chests of drawers, cloth and gown presses, Lady's low chairs, folding partition screens, reclining sofas, hat stands, card table, chairs etc., etc., the property of a gentleman.

Also on account of the concerned a lot of gold, Diamond and emerald jewellery:—
Gold Rings, Diamond and Emerald rings, ear-rings, and nose rings &c.
The above is now on view.

SHAW & CO.,

Bombay, 26th May, 1915.

MESSRS. GHANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street

The sale of 85 bales of cotton by order of Sheth Sarupchand Hakmichand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Gill and Co. advertised for to-day is POSTPONED until further notice.

GHANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th May, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Charni Road.

TO-NIGHT

THE STAIN THE STAIN THE STAIN

A study in heredity, it incorporates a powerful gripping story of the evils arising from corrupt political practice and "Bossism."

A master-piece of Art in every way and the first authentic Pictures of War taken and published under the direction of the Ministry of War of the French Government.

So much about which has already been spoken by the different newspapers at Home and this Country.

The first series constitute the meeting of Lord Kitchener, Gen. Joffre, Gen. French and M. Millerand somewhere in France

PATHE'S GAZETTE

The only up-to-date Cinema Journal in the world and a comic.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

TO LET—Alfred Theatre, Calcutta, for a long period, and Empire Theatre, Bombay, on week days.

THE
Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.

will perform at the
EMPIRE THEATRE, FORT,
To-night, Saturday, at 9-30 (S. T.)
To-morrow, Sunday, Matinee at 3-30 p. m. (S.T)
MAHABHARAT
On Monday, at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
CHANDRAVALI
Prices for Sat. & Sun. Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1 As. 8
„ Mon. Rs. 2, 1-8, 1-4, 1, As. 12 & 6.

C. P. KHATOW,
(Telephone No. 286) Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

ROSHANARA'S SEASON

FAREWELL NIGHT! FAREWELL NIGHT!!

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

ROSHANARA

Will present by special request
"The Marwari," "Burmese" and "Snake" Dances.
She will be assisted in the Society Dances by Henry de Bray.

MISS GLADYS GAYLORD

Will sing "The Bell Song" from Lakmi, "Caro Nome" from Rigolette and her dainty song "Plumstones".

MISS AUDREY SANCROFT
(From the Globe Theatre, London)
assisted by
REGINALD MONTAGUE
Will present an amusing sketch "Amateur Theatricals".
HENRY de BRAY
Society Entertainer and Dancer.
Two Shows Every Night.
At 6-30 and 10 o'clock.
Booking at **S. ROSE & Co.**
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 Annas 8 and 4.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

General Manager.....MR. JAMES MCGRATH.
First in the Field again!!!

FRENCH GOVERNMENT WAR FILMS

We have secured from **Pathe Freres** who have been appointed by The **French War Ministry** as **Official Cinematographers**, the first of the series of War films issued to counteract the **German Lie Bureau Film Propaganda.** Everyone in Bombay must make a point of seeing these rare pictures, which are to be stored in the Archives of the Nation as an Animated History of the **World's Great Struggle** against "Lies and Barbarity." THE FIRST FILM shows the Historic Meeting between **Lord Kitchener, M. Millerand, Gen. Joffre** and **Sir John French** in Paris early in the War.
See the **Dramatic Good-bye** of **Gen. Joffre** and **Lord Kitchener.**
Real Spontaneous Drama This.

WIFFLES AS AN M.P.
Wiffles makes a tremendous effort to get into Parliament, exceedingly funny.

"THE SIGN OF FOUR"
A mystery unravelled by Sherlock Holmes.

"An Artiste to her finger tips"

MISS ADDIE LEIGH

in an operatic and Ragtime repertoire, featuring a great syncopated novelty "Dixie Bound." Assisted by her little dog "Dixie".
A Topical Drama
50 YEARS AFTER
A splendid war film showing the struggle of '66 between Italy and Austria.
EXHIBITION OF WAR TROPHIES!!
We have been fortunate in securing direct from the Battlefields some **German helmets** representing different Corps captured in Belgium.
Their Majesties King George and **Queen Mary's Xmas Card** to the Troops and **Princess Mary's Xmas Gift** to the **British** and **Indian Troops** in the Trenches.
THESE TROPHIES CAN BE SEEN IN THE LOBBY OF THE THEATRE.
Last few nights of the popular favourites

LEIGH AND LEIGHTON

In a singing and dancing repertoire featuring the popular Numbers from the successful Alhambra Revue "Keep Smiling" "Oh you Kid" and "We Two and the Moon".

JUST A WORD MORE!
THE EXCELSIOR IS THE COOLEST SPOT IN BOMBAY.
Come in out of the heat.
To-morrow at 5 p. m. Special Matinee. Half Prices.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA

'Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET | 1882.

To-night ***To-night***

Our Bumper Programme
TWO STAR FEATURE DRAMAS.
A rare opportunity.

SECRET ZEPPELIN BOMB STORE IN ENGLAND:
in 2 parts.
A film founded on the most topical subject of the day. The explosion in the BOMB STORE is most realistic, and the whole story is most dramatic and full of excitement. The battle scenes are perfect.

Our second star drama is an Animal-Aeroplane Feature, full of thrilling Aero Flights, highly dramatic situations, entitled—

IN THE SULTAN'S POWER:
in 2 parts.
A film in which a world-famous Lion Tamer, a wellknown International Aviator, Forest-bred wild lions, etc., all take part. It is undoubtedly one of the most highly dramatic feature films ever produced.

3 Shows Nightly:
7 to 8-30; 8-45 to 10-15; 10-30 to 12.
Prize Matinees: Sat. & Sun. 5-15, to 6-45.
POPULAR HALF RATES AS USUAL.

LOOK OUT LOOK OUT
Our First Great Serial
36,000 Feet.....15 Parts
THE MASTER-KEY
will begin very shortly.

THE SKATING RINK

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

The Rink will be kept open on the following days during the hot Season.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Evening Sessions 6 to 8, with Band.

Sunday Morning Sessions as usual.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES

The Representative House of Vaudeville and Cinema surprise.

To-night. ***To-night.***

At 6-30 at the GAIETY.
EDWARDS Theatre at 10 p. m.
SISTERS CASTELLOS
PEGGIE AND ROSIE
In entirely new Songs and Dances.
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
In a repertoire of new Popular and Topical Songs.
Augmented by Exclusive Cinema
"IN HONOUR OF BELGIUM"
Extremely pathetic, calculated to infuse patriotism and a sense of revenge against the barbarous attrocities committed by the Modern Huns in Belgium and elsewhere.
BRING THE CHILDREN.
CAPTURE OF THE KAISER
DEFEAT of the CROWN PRINCE
Not a mere guesswork but actualities, only awaiting time.

E. K. PUNCH.

The Ladies' Drink unsurpassed for purity. A great cure for Indigestion. Loss of Appetite The most refreshing and stimulating of all beverages. The only safe and reliable drink in Hot Climates.
Rs. 1.6 per bottle.
Can be had from all Stores.

Sole Agents:
D. C. GOMRIGAR & CO.,
Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
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Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
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Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £250,000
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THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
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Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stock and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Teingtau
Puket	Batavia	(No China.)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 12,80,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH CHARIBDAS,
Manager.

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BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,80,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

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„ „ „ Golden „	0 12 0	8 8 0
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Bristow's sprinkler ..	0 15 0	11 0 0
Atkinson's Superior Quality.. ..	0 14 0	10 4 0
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IF you wish to have excellent Health and vigorous nerves and to acquire Personal Magnetism, Ambition and Fearlessness,

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Hundred tablets cost Rs. 3, postage extra
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BUT what do you gain if you have pain in any part of your body—be it headache, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia or pain in the joints or muscles? Certainly in that case you really gain if you take pains to get a tube of **LAOCOON PAIN-RUB** from your Chemist. It gives relief in a rub. See that you get **PAIN-RUB** and no substitute to avoid disappointment.

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GERMANY AND JAPAN.

KIAOCHOU GIVEN UP AS HOPELESS

(By yesterday's Mail.)

A new utterance of Herr Paasche, the influential National leader, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Reichstag, is reported from Elberfeld. It is noteworthy, says the "Daily News," as showing the nature and extent of German colonial aspirations as defined by one of the most authoritative politicians in the Empire.

"I do not regard the reacquisition of beautiful Kiaochou as worthy of our efforts. It cannot, indeed, be held as against Japan's might. Nevertheless, our cultural and economic influence in the Far East will remain if only we succeed in establishing good relations with Japan. Our colonial power need not be concentrated there. But it must be concentrated where our larger and more valuable colonies are, viz., in Africa. . . . These colonies we must not only keep, but considerably extend. There is the gigantic territory of Belgian and French Congo, and the Portuguese colonial possessions are also lying in our way. Whether we shall be able to come to terms with England about Uganda will be decided later on. In this way we can create for ourselves a colonial Empire, a German Africa, which would be more value to us than India is to England. This deserves greater attention on our part than the acquisition of territory from Russia."

SECRET HISTORY.

This is not a bad programme after nine months of war, which have shown that Germany cannot win. It is interesting to note Herr Paasche's resignation on the subject of Kiaochou. This feeling seems to be widely shared in Germany. Even such a rabid Imperialist sheet as the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" admits the inevitable:

"The Japanese have taken from us Kiaochou. To-day one may state what formerly could not be properly discussed, as it was an unsettled and in some respects delicate question, namely, that the German lease of Kiaochou could, as a matter of fact, be only secured by a carefully prepared and arranged mutual agreement between the German Empire and Japan."

In this connection the journal, whose political connections are notorious, makes a remarkable statement:

"Now as in the summer of 1914 we deplore that in the last few years the opportunity was not seized by Germany to arrive at such an agreement with Japan. . . . The last Japanese Ambassador at Berlin, M. Sugimura, left his post—a month before the war—with regret, because his wishes, proceeding in the like direction, showed themselves as unrealisable. Perhaps the "Frankfurter Zeitung" could tell us what a decisive and unhealthy influence was exercised here by the New York banker Mr. Jacob Schiff."

This is tantamount to an insinuation that Japan was seeking to form an alliance with Germany, and that Germany refused it out of regard—presumably—for the United States.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE EXAMINATION

A PROTEST AGAINST SUSPENSION.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta writes to "India" as follows:—

Sir,—It is to be deplored that the Secretary of State for India should have decided to suspend the examination for commissions in the Indian Medical Service, while the system of the proposed nomination to the regular commissions, for some time after the termination of the war, from amongst the holders of the temporary commissions, either in the R.A.M.C. or the I.M.S., leaves much to be desired.

These holders of temporary commissions in the R.A.M.C., and the I.M.S., will be in the proportion of 15 to 1 respectively; which proportion, it not otherwise restricted, would enable Englishmen to receive a far larger percentage of appointments compared to what they have been able to secure at the open competitive examinations for commissions in the I.M.S. during the last few years.

The proposed system of nominations to regular commissions from amongst the holders of temporary commissions loses sight also of the fact that a number of medical men, both English and Indian, who are working at civil hospitals, where a considerable number of the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors are being attended, will find themselves ineligible for such nominations in spite of the fact that they are doing as useful and responsible a work if not more, as those who have received temporary commissions and at the same time with much less remuneration.

There are a number of Indian doctors who have been serving with the wounded for several months past without having yet been granted commissions, unlike their English colleagues in the R.A.M.C., who are gazetted as soon as they undertake their duties.

Why the India Office should be so slow and backward in this connexion is beyond comprehension. Could these doctors who have served with the wounded without holding commissions be considered eligible for nomination to regular commissions later on?

Since October last at least twenty qualified men have arrived here from Bombay only—I have no correct figures for those from other provinces—with the main intention of competing at the bi-annual examinations for commissions in the I.M.S. Some of these were informed as late as February last, while in India, that the next I.M.S. examination was to be held in July next without, at the same time, receiving the slightest hint that it was probably going to be the last examination to be held for some time. (Many of these fresh-comers have also applied in vain both at the War and India Offices for temporary commissions.)

These are some of the numerous considerations that require careful looking into at the hands of the authorities, who, it is hoped, will soon publish further details to supplement the vague statement they have recently issued.

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Cavalry By Bernhardi ...	1 14	1 8
France and the Next War ...	1 14	1 8
The German Enigma ...	1 14	
Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View ...	1 14	
The Reality of War ...	1 14	1 8
The Nations in Arms ...	1-14	1 8
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The Red Cross in War.
"40 Years After." Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiment at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
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Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War. Facts about the Countries involved, Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
Great Men of the Great War.
The "Windsor" Christmas Number. 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs. 4.

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Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifing to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) E. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel. I.M.S.,

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PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
It strengthens the nerves, tones up the entire system, increases your brain power, and helps you to be more successful. It is quickly taken up by the blood and its beneficial effects are felt by every vital organ of the body.
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CHINESE, JAPANESE AND INDIAN CURIOSITIES.
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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(Trinity Sunday, 30th May.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy; The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Agutter in G.; Hymns 162, 160, 321, 161; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Woodward in A.; Anthem—"Come up Hither," Spohr; Hymns 163, 164, 167. Collection for Cathedral Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher Rev. J. B Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati) Rev. L. Hari, English Services; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—There will be no service in this Church until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. E. E. Hill; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Matins (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Pter).—Clergy, Rev. Father Moore, Rev. J. Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease St. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Engyyish); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe Tovey and R. Pearse. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist and Hymns; 6-30 p.m., Evensong, and Sermon, by the Rev. Fr. Nicholson. Alms for the Schools.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort. Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Praise List: Psalms 63, tune 134; Paraphrase 11, tune 28; Hymns 219, 237 (2nd tune), 565. Collection for Additional Clergy Society.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher, Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Amroli Presbyteriam Church.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe. English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Mr. B. Aitken; Marathi Service 5 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner. 11 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causewey.—9 a.m., Morning Service: Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; 6-30 Evening Service; Preacher Rev. Frank Hart; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service: Preacher, Rev. A. Y. Wright; Sunday School, at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu:—9 a.m., Sunday, School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services—Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Pettit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary, Church, Mazagon.—Vicar Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha 3, 5-20, 6-20, 7—30, 8-20, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's) Mass; 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. E. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction; Mass at 7 a.m.

THE GARIBALDI CEREMONY

IMPRESSIVE SCENES AT GENOA.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The Genoa correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader" wired as follows on May 5:—

To-day's inauguration of the monument to the Garibaldi Thousand was the most imposing national and patriotic manifestation ever seen in Genoa. The city is crowded with people from all parts of the country. Delegations continued to arrive throughout the night, and at daybreak long processions with banners flying marched along the road to Quarto, where fifty-five years ago Garibaldi embarked with his Thousand to conquer the kingdom of the Sicilies. To-day it was difficult to approach the port, the only road, that running between the mountains and the sea, being almost choked with traffic.

Fifty Garibaldian veterans made the journey from Genoa by a steamer bearing the name of Lombardy, which was the name of the vessel on which they sailed from Sicily on May 5, 1860. A special platform had been erected for them around the monument, which stands amid cypresses and olives on a jutting rock 100 feet above the sea.

The ceremony itself was remarkably impressive. In the bay below were gathered numerous ships which had brought patriots from all the neighbouring ports. On the mountain side there waved a thousand banners, the national flag raising itself proudly above all others.

The appearance of M. Gabriele d'Annunzio at the foot of the monument, accompanied by members of the Garibaldi family, was the signal for a great and enthusiastic demonstration. The patriotic address of the poet, which expressed the Italian aspirations of to-day, was frequently interrupted by cries, "Long live Italy!" and though its form indicated that it had been prepared to be belivered in the presence of the King and the Ministers, nevertheless it proved worthy of the occasion and of the position in which Italy finds herself at the present moment.

In spite of the absence of official personages the demonstration is certain to have a grand repercussion throughout the country.

WHY THE KING DID NOT ATTEND.

Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, yesterday conferred for an hour with the French Ambassador. A Cabinet Council was held this afternoon.

The public nervousness aroused by the announcement that the Royal visit to Genoa had been abandoned has been allayed. Inspired explanations of the decision not to attend the Genoa celebrations attribute it to the fact of the violently anti-Austrian speech which the poet Gabrielle d'Annunzio intended to deliver, which would unquestionably have assumed the character of an official provocation of Austria and a pretext for hastening intervention if delivered in the presence of the King and the Ministers.

According to the official version, Ministers did not attend the Genoa celebration for reasons of expediency fully approved by the King. However, the absence of the King and the Ministers has not diminished the patriotic significance of the celebrations, nor does it imply the renunciation of Italy's intervention, which is indispensable to safeguard the country's vital interests.

THE INDIAN WOUNDED.

SIGHTSEEING IN LONDON.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The party of convalescent Indian soldiers who did their turn of sightseeing in London on Friday last (April 30) were Pathans. When they returned to Cromwell Road for their lunch, they found the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, General Sir O'Moore Creagh, Bishop Copleston, Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., and others gathered to meet them. Two further parties, composed of Hindus and Mahomedans respectively, were entertained yesterday and to-day (Friday).

It is right that mention should be made of the deep personal interest which Mr. Roberts has taken in this kindly enterprise, He has visited Cromwell Road several times in order to meet the parties, and has done his utmost to secure a smooth working of the arrangements which are in the hands of General Barlow. Prince Ranjitsinhji, whose visit on Friday last was much appreciated, has presented the Northbrook Institute with portraits of the King and Queen, Lord Kitchener, and Lord Roberts. Mr. J. E. D. Ezra, of Calcutta, who has done much in the way of providing comforts for the Indian hospitals, has also generously sent gifts for distribution among the men who come up to London.

COUGHS AND COLDS

SCOTT'S Emulsion casts out coughs and colds and restores perfect health. It soothes irritated membranes, heals inflamed tissues and builds up and strengthens every part of the body.

Children who are subject to chills, bronchitis, whooping cough and chest weaknesses should continue taking SCOTT'S Emulsion for prolonged periods. They will gain a good appetite, an increase in weight, better health and the foundation of a strong constitution.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

THREE GREAT VALUES

THE SKIPPER SAYS:—

Here are three coats that are certainly the most popular from a price point of view. Each coat represents the highest value procurable in England to-day and each one has made a great name for wear.

THE "SKIPPER."

During the last three years the indents for these cloaks have jumped from 450 in 1910 to 875 in 1915. This fact speaks for the popularity of them in Western India, one thing more,—

"Every seam is sewn and solutioned.

OUR FAMOUS EXCELSIOR WATERPROOF CLOAK.

DOUBLE TEXTURE PARAMATTA.
CHECK REVERSE.
ALL ROUND CAPE
NO ARM HOLES.
ALL SEAMS SEWN AND SOLUTIONED.
BLACK OR KHAKI
OUR PRICE
Rs. 7-15 each.

IT'S FAR BETTER TO BUY A WATERPROOF THAN PAY A DOCTOR'S BILL.

OUR STERLING VALUE "STATESMAN" WATERPROOF CLOAK.

INVERNESS STYLE.
CAPE ALL ROUND.
ALL SEAMS SEWN AND STITCHED.
CHECK REVERSE.
BLACK OR KHAKI.
OUR PRICE
Rs. 11-15 each.

CALL TO-DAY and get that waterproof. We can give you better attention before the rush.

OUR "INVERNESS" WATERPROOF CLOAK.

DOUBLE TEXTURE PARAMATTA.
CIVIL OR MILITARY STYLE.
ARM SLINGS
SWORD SLIT.
BLACK OR KHAKI.
OUR PRICE
Rs. 22-8 each.

IF IT IS WATERPROOFS YOU WANT—WELL—TRY WHITEAWAY'S.
SEE THE "BIG SHOW" IN OUR ARCADE
WHITEAWAY'S | An Establishment where men are known and their tastes understood.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.,
The Arcade—BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, .. 12″ (,,)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

THE COTTON POSITION.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 28.

Anent the remarks we made yesterday when commenting upon the unsettled state of the cotton market in America, the details which have since been supplied by London cables, to the effect that the torpedoed steamer Nebraskan was under contract to supply coal for the American fleet by June 4th, will certainly tend to bring matters to an immediate head. The Nebraskan, in addition to being America owned from stem to stern, carried an American cargo, and in all probability a full crew of American citizens. And as she was deliberately and wantonly consigned to Davy Jones by Germany, while the latter is shilly-shallying about sending a reply to the Lusitania Note, the outrage can only be regarded as a challenge to America, of a singularly offensive type, to put her head in a bag and do the worst. America, after the explicit warning contained in the Lusitania Note, has no alternative than to proclaim a diplomatic rupture, as soon as she receives the "definite information" she is waiting for, which cannot be delayed more than a day or two at the outside. We shall therefore not be very long in being able to estimate the extent of the influence the German element in America is able to exert on the cotton trade, and in what direction it will operate. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to note that since yesterday the "bear" pests have become a little scared in our local market and are showing little desire to gamble ahead, it probably having at last occurred to them, that America being an exporter and not a consumer, the effect of a rupture with Germany at this functure could have no other effect than to enhance values of outside staples, not lower them. Another feature which is not likely to have a depressing influence on Indian cotton, is the disquieting news which has been received from Egypt with regard to a serious danger to the cotton crop from a visitation of locusts. The plague seems to have spread over almost every part of Upper and Lower Egypt. The Ministry of Agriculture are using strenuous endeavours to eradicate the pest by the destruction of enormous quantities of the insects and their eggs, and it is to be hoped that the efforts in this direction will keep pace with their breeding activities. The cotton crop is now well above the ground, and if the plague is not suppressed, the plant is sure to suffer very great injury. The latest report states that a strong south wind had been blowing for some days, and has carried a great number of locusts out of the country. We trust this is the case, for, from our experience in this country of the pests, nothing short of a hundred-mile an hour tornado would be calculated to shift them from a succulent tender growth of toothsome cotton.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, May 27th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	4,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
,, Sales of East Indian ..	50
,, Imports	30,000
Mid. Americans	5.14d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	7.60d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..July	9.26
Oct.	9.61
New York Official noon call ..July	9.30
Oct.	9.67
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. ..July	9.00
Oct.	9.34

SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, May 27th.

Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	30,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.05	5.04
June-July	5.05	5.04
July-Aug.	5.15	5.14
Aug.-Sept.	5.24	5.23
Oct.-Nov.	5.38	5.37
Jan.-Feb.	5.52	5.52
March-April	5.59	5.59
May-June	5.66	5.66

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.05	5.00
June-July	5.05	5.00
July-Aug.	5.15	5.11
Aug.-Sept.	5.24	5.20
Oct.-Nov.	5.38	5.35
Jan.-Feb.	5.52	5.50
March-Apl.	5.59	5.57
May-June	5.66	5.64

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May 27th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.80
F. G. ,, ...	3.95
Fine ,, ...	4.10
Good Oomra M.G.	4.30
F. G. ,, ...	4.45
Fine ,, ...	4.60
Good M. G. Oomra	4.30
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.60
Good Broach	4.70
F.G. ,, ...	4.85
Fine ,, ...	5.00

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, May 27th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight.....	Not received
American Visible Supply	Not received
Total Sales	17,000
East Indian Sales	300
Total Speculation	1,000
Total Export	2,000
East Indian Export.....	100
East Indian Stock	57,000
East Indian Forwarded	2,100
East Indian Actual Export.....	..
East Indian Imports	3,000
East Indian Speculation.....	100
American Afloat.....	230,000
East Indian Afloat	27,000
Total Afloat.....	279,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 27th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	5,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	16,000
Futures at New York July	9.37
Previous closing price	9.32
Futures at New York Oct.	9.72
Previous closing price	9.67
Spot Cotton at New York	9.50
Previous price	9.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	9.12
Previous price	9.08
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.47
Previous price	9.41
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.78-65
Silver Commercial Bars	49½

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 27th.

Bar Silver Spot	23½
Closing Tone of silver:—China selling. Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3⅛
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4¾
Interest day to day loans	1½
,, 7 day market loans	1½

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, May 27th.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£	£
Total Bullion ..	61,700,000	Unchanged
Public Deposits	132,100,000	Inc. 1,700,000
Other do.	87,700,000	Dec. 6,900,000
Govt. Securities	51,000,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	139,300,000	Dec. 6,200,000
Notes & Gold ..	47,200,000	Inc. 1,000,000

The Bank Reserve is 22 % of the Liabilities.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

WHEAT.

London, May 27th.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, June-July; sellers,	65/6
TONE:—Quiet.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July; sellers.	65/3
TONE:—Quiet.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; sellers,	64/9
TONE:—Quiet.	
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; sellers.	64/6
TONE:—Quiet.	
Bombay White June-July, sellers	66/6
Bombay Club No. 2, June-July	64/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore May-June; sellers	52
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. May-June; sellers	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship May June; sellers	51/½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; sellers	58
Calcutta Linseed, June July Buyers	56/3
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. Paid	57
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July; sellers.	54/6
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull value.	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£77¼
Copper Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal	10½
English best selected Copper	87½
Hard Spelter	50
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian, C.I.F. India	£17

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally.	30

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	19
July	18/9
September-October,	18/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June	19/11½
July	18/10½
September-October	18/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June	21/6
July	21/3
September-October	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	21/7½
July	21/4½
September-October	21/1½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June;	2/7½
Ceylon Rubber	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 28.

The market to-day has been very quiet, with no demand on the part of shippers and with very little inclination to do any business in the bazaar on the part of Indians in the bazaar, only a very small business has been reported.

We quote:—
Fine Broach June 214/5.
Fine Bengal June 159.
Fine K/Akola July 166.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach April 239.
Fully Good Bengal January 177.

Messrs. Patel Bros' mid-day quotations.

Growths.	Fine, F.G. Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	239	Apr.25'16
M. G. ,, ...	216	June 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	188 177	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Rajputana (Ry terms) ..	.. ..	.. ..
M. G. and Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	.. ..	.. ..
M.G. Khandesh	.. ..	.. ..
M. G. Mathia	.. ..	.. ..
M. G. Bhagalkote	.. ..	.. ..
M. G. Bijapur	.. ..	.. ..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	.. ..	.. ..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	.. ..	.. ..
M. G. Nagpore	.. ..	.. ..
M. G. Yeotmal	.. ..	.. ..
M. G. Dharmangaum, Pulgaon ..	.. ..	.. ..
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	.. ..	.. ..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staples ..	183 ..	.. June 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	.. ..	211 July 1915
M. G. Westerns	.. ..	191 Do.
M. G. Westerns	.. ..	198 Do.
M. G. Mira)	.. ..	215/6 Do.
M. G. Compts.	.. ..	214/5 Do.
M. G. Hoogla	161 ..	.. Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm:. ..	185 ..	.. Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm:. ..	209 ..	.. Jan 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 27th May, 1915:—

Cotton	11,464 Bales.
Wheat	38,963 cwts.
Linseed	26,336 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,301 ,,
Ginjellyseed	195 ,,
Poppyseed	253 ,,
Groundnuts	4,381 ,,
Castorseed	5,179 ,,
Rice	12,403 ,,
Myrabollams	3,283 ,,
Cottonseed	10,202 ,,
Mowraseed	767 ,,
Gram	338 ,,
Joowar	2,367 ,,
Maize	85 ,,
Barley	268 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.	
White Pessi 85 per cent. ...	Rs. 5-8-6. R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi	Rs. 5-11. R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 39. B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 45-8 B. T. per candy.
Linseed.	
Ready	Rs. 8-9, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sa[illegible]s. 8-15, R. D. per cwt. Sept.	
Rapeseed.	
Brown	Rs. 6-1, B. T. per cwt.
Brown [illegible]s. 6-3, B. T. per cwt.	
Brown Katni	Rs. 6-10, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujarat	Rs. 6-15, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.	
Ready	Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Groundnuts.	
Bold	Rs. 27, B. T. per candy.
Madras	Rs. 28, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed	Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed.	
Ready	Rs. 28, B. T. per candy.
	Rs. 5-13, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed	Rs. 2-14, B. T. per cwt.
Teelseed.	
Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat	44 B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 7/8d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 29-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 29-32d. June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ...	1s. 4 1/8d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 5-32d. July.
Do. 4 Months Ready	1s. 4 3-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	175 Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	134.
Do. Shanghai	170½.
60 d-s. Yokohama	190½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Australian do	24-6-0
Bombay do	24-5-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-11-0
English Dragons	15-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-10-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay May 28.

The Cotton Mill shares have remained steady without displaying any great activity. The rates for June Settlement remained as follows.

Central Indias stood at Rs. 1,875.
Colaba Land and Mill shares at Rs. 1,345.
Crescents at Rs. 90, Davids at Rs. 547½, Ewbhoy at Rs. 416½, Finlays at Rs. 270, Jehangoors at Rs. 670, Luxmi Cotton at Rs. 1,190. Madhavji at Rs. 1,155, New City at Rs. 1,095, New Great Easterns at Rs. 210, Standards at 985 and Swadeshis at Rs. 1,480.

Press shares are neglected.

Railway shares remained steady at previous quotations with the exception of Gujarat Railway shares in which business was reported at Rs. 101.

Bombay E. S. and Tramways ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 220.

Bombay Burmas stood at Rs. 920.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary were quoted at Rs. 103 and the Deferred shares at Rs. 194.

Bank of Bombay shares were in request at Rs. 1,635.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. clean pieces changed hands at Rs. 93.8 per cent.

The rate of 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds remained stationary at Rs. 99 per cent.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

The share market opened with no change in position of jute mill shares which ruled without much buying power in evidence to support the market and those sellers who were pressed accepted lower prices. Towards the close a better feeling set in and buyers came forward and paid higher rates. In other directions a steady business of moderate dimensions was put through. The following sales took place:—

Coal,—Barrakur 11/8, 11/10; Bhalgora 22/12; Kosoonda 16/12; Nowaghur 12/4, 12/4, 12/8; Raneegunge 26; Singarani 3/12, Teetulmuri 11/8, 11/12.

Jute,—Auckland (ord) 112, 113; Barnagore (ord) 90, 81, 88, 90, 91; Belvedere (ord) 137, 139; Clive (ord) 69, 68; Dalhousie (prefs) 115; Delta (ord) 185, 186; Empire (ord) 13/8 to 14; Fort William (ord) 68, 69; Howrah (ord) 145; Kamarhatty (ord) 65/8; Kankanarrah (ord) 290; Northbrook (ord) 14/12, 14/8; Soorah (ord) 107.

Tea,—Atal 20; East India 100; Gielle (ord) 75, 76; Logagur 40; Phoenix 61, 62.

Miscellaneous,—Anglo Oriental Steam 8/4, 8/8; Bankura Damudar Railway 2 p; Bowreah cotton (prefs) 78, 79; Dunbar Cotton (prefs) 41, 42; India General (ord) 139.

Government paper,—three and a half per cent. was quoted Rs. 93/4 to 98/6.

COTTON FOR ITALY,

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, May 28.

All articles now allowed to be exported to Russia and France will also be allowed to be shipped to Italy under the usual licenses. Consignments of cotton awaiting shipment at Indian ports will be permitted to proceed to Italy.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.	High Water. Depth on Still.	Low Water. Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time	Low Water. Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in	May	h. m.	ft. in
Fr.	28	m 11 0	29 5	28	m 4 3	14 2
		10 40a	27 5		4 52a	13 3
Sat	29	m 11 49	30 1	29	m 4 50	13 5
		11 31a	27 3		5 46a	13 5
Sun.	30	m 0 37a	30 5	30	m 5 38	13 5
					6 39a	13 3
Mo.	31	m 0 23	27 5	31	m 6 26	13 10
	June	1 24a	30 5	June	7 31a	13 3
Tu.	1	m 1 16	27 0	1	m 7 14	14 8
		2 11a	29 9		8 24a	14 4
W.	2	m 2 10	26 5	2	m 8 3	15 1
		2 58a	28 10		9 20a	13 8
Th.	3	m 3 6	25 8	3	m 8 54	17 3
		3 47a	27 11		10 21a	13 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunr	Sunset.	
,, 28 (Friday)	6h. 1m.	,,	7h 11m
,, 29 (Saturday)	6h. 1m.	,,	7h 11m
,, 30 (Sunday)	6h. 1m.	,,	7h 11m
,, 31 (Monday)	6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 12m
June 1 (Tuesday)	6m 1m.	,,	7h. 12m
,, 2 (Wednesday)	6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 12m
,, 3 (Thursday)	6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 12m

Phases of the Moon: Last quarter 1915 May 6th. 10h 52.6m. a.m. New moon 1915 May 14th 9h 1.0m. a.m First quarter 1915 May 22nd, 10h. 20.0m. a.m Full Moon 1915 May 29th 3h. 2.9m. a.m.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately. C.15

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 28.

Weather has been dry except in Assam, North Bengal and parts of Burma. The chief rainfall amounts:—Victoria Point one and a half inch, Cherrapunji six, Dhubri one and a half, Gauhati one, Mymensingh three, Bogra and Darjeeling two. The indications of an advance of the monsoon over the Arabian Sea has not been so well marked this morning.

Forecast;—Some extension westwards of rainfall in north-east India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 28th May 1915, giving data for the receding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the southern half of the division and normal or in defect in the northern half. Temperature is in excess except at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Sind and normal or in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in south Gujarat and Central India West and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West and south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.41in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Seas have become moderate at Colombo and rainfall has ceased at this station and in Malabar. These facts would appear to indicate that the unsettled conditions off south Malabar are disappearing. Local thundershowers have occurred in the south Bombay Deccan.

Some showers may occur in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 28th of May, 1915.

Stations	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th)	88.3	76.0	71	..	10.32	—0.14
Jask	90.3	78.7	91	..	0.58	—3.49
Muskat	96.4	84.9	81	..	4.43	0.78
Do. (27th)	96.6	85.8	65	..	4.43	0.73
PUNJAB—						
Multan	112.3	83.7	66	..	0.95	—1.01
Rawalpindi	111.0	79.8	17	..	11.64	0.27
Lahore	115.3	83.5	39	..	5.26	0.98
Hissar	112	83.9	57	..	3.94	..
Ambala	111.7	81.1	22	..	6.55	—0.15
Delhi	111.5	80.0	56	..	12.10	3.37
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	113.6	83.6	25	..	3.32	6.05
Mainpuri	114.3	82.6	27	..	4.73	1.93
Jhansi	114.8	89.8	31	..	3.78	1.51
Cawnpore	113.0	82.1	19	..	3.52	1.15
Allahabad	113.8	83.1	18	..	5.06	2.58
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	116.5	82.8	67	..	1.17	—0.22
Jacobabad	56.9	80.0	87	..	2.43	0.80
Karachi	108.5	82.6	33	..	3.70	1.70
Ajmer	110.6	83.1	28	..	3.80	1.68
Jalpore	113.8	88.6	28	..	5.98	4.24
GAIKWAR, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	99.0	77.8	80	..	1.43	0.83
Dwarka	88.1	80.1	77	..	2.42	1.78
Veraval	85.6	78.2	85	..	1.33	0.81
Rajkot	104.0	75.8	63	..	0.46	—0.24
Bhavnagar Para	109.0	80.8	66	..	0.21	—0.69
Surat	102.9	80.5	50	..	0.83	0.37
Ahmedabad	110.0	79.6	62	..	0.33	—0.15
Deesa	109.4	77.4	55	..	0.96	0.25
Neemuch	110.9	81.8	22	..	4.96	3.60
Indore	112.2	80.7	38	..	2.90	1.60
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	111.7	78.5	30	..	3.94	0.72
Saugor	110.4	83.2	16	..	4.10	1.11
Hoshangabad	113.7	80.6	24	..	5.74	3.45
Khandwa	115.0	86.9	30	..	3.18	1.63
Akola	115.5	87.2	30	..	5.83	2.46
Amraoti	114.3	85.5	20	..	4.98	2.30
Nagpur	114.6	87.2	16	..	6.33	2.80
Chanda	114.5	87.0	36	..	6.16	2 26
Raipur	112.7	89.1	29	..	4.21	0.62
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93	82.8	73	..	1.59	0.57
Ratnagiri	90.9	82.9	68	..	1.06	—0.31
Mormugao	92.2	83.1	75	..	4.82	1.26
Karwar	..	..	..	..	8.62	4.57
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	112.6	80.7	45	..	4.95	3.31
Ahmednagar	108.0	78.7	46	..	3.42	0.28
Poona	101.6	76.3	66	..	3.39	0.57
Sholapur	108.5	79.1	51	..	7.45	4.52
Bijapur	104.7	75.1	61	..	3.17	4.98
Belgaum	98.3	70.8	77	0.41	7.06	1.05
Ahmedabad	102.2	77.8	45	..	6.28	4.07
Nizamabad (Indur)	111.8	86.7	28	..	4.69	1.85
Hyderabad	104.8	83.8	62	..	5.65	1.80
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.6	81.1	77	..	6.75	—2.86
Calicut	91.1	78.8	87	..	21.82	4.50
Cochin	88.7	78.8	82	..	41.09	15.76
Colombo	88.0	79.5	85	..	42.87	—2.58
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	100.7	82.5	77	..	3.71	0.12
Bellary	106.5	79.9	58	..	7.57	2 45
Cuddapah	109.0	80.6	44	..	9.66	2.93
Madras	94.2	82.2	76	..	25.82	3.31
Bangalore	97.6	71.8	77	..	6.92	—0 41
Coimbatore	93.4	74.8	75	..	10.90	1.24
Trichinopoly	103.6	82.3	60	..	11.41	—2.64
Negapatam	99.9	81.9	66	..	23.11	—8.8

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 28th May 1915, was 30.020 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch, for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

The P. and O. Company's English Mail steamer Arabia, which arrived here yesterday morning from London, experienced fine weather up to Aden, on leaving Aden, she met with a slight shower of rain.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 27.

Khosrou	Hannah	Persian Gulf

May 28.

Clan Ross	Clarke	Liverpool
Arabia	Palmer	London

DEPARTURES.

May 28.

Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

The following vessels entered the docks for loading:—

Steamer	Java Maru	for	Kobe
,,	Khosrou	for	Red Sea Ports

The following steamer received Port clearance yesterday;—

Steamer City of Calcutta for Marseilles, etc

Friday, May 28th, 1915.

S. S. Khosrou:—The S. S. Khosrou, 2,422 tons, Captain J. Hannah, arrived here on Thursday from the Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The S. S. City of Calcutta, 4,891 tons, Captain R. S. Miller, will sail to-day, for Marseilles via Liverpool, with a general and the same bottom cargo and a number of passengers on board.

S. S. Clan Ross:—The S. S. Clan Ross, 3,756 tons, Captain J. Clarke, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, which port she left on the 4th instant, with general goods on board.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's S. S. Linga, 949 tons, Captain Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Arabia:—The P. and O. Company's S. S. Arabia, 4,098 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, arrived here yesterday morning from London, which port she left on the 8th instant, and called at intermediate ports, with the English mails, a general cargo and about 100 passengers on board.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C. & R. Java Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
D. & E. Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co
F. Marwari	Keeshaw	W. & A. G. & Co
H. Kisagata Maru	Nakoda	S. Tyebji & Sons
N. Furnea		M. M. & Co
P. Egyptian Prince	McMillan	D. Nanji & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	K. N. & Co
Netravati	K. N. & Co
Indravati	K. N. & Co
Kaveri	K. N. & Co
Sabarmati	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Nio Maru	Watanabe	N. Y. Kaisha
3	Bombay Maru	Ota	N. Y. Kaisha
4	Canri	Alberto	Baldovino & Co
5	Diddigton	Percival	Ralli Bros
6	Ozarda	Hodgson	M. M. & Co
7	Ethelwolf	Boyle	Ralli Bros.
9	Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
12	Khosrou		T. M. & Co
15	Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Sardinia	Jeffrey	P. & O. S. N. Co
3	City o Calcutta	Miller	K. N. & Co
4	Porto-de-Sovana	Caulongo	M. Italiana
5	Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. Co
6	Jeddah	Lotus	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. & Co
Baron Fairlie	McDonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Ross	Clark	J. Finlay & Co
Clan Lamont	Turton	J. Finlay & Co
Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co.
Mer.on Hall	Sullivan	K. N. & Co
Umvuma	Rivers	W. & A. G. & Co
Winamac	Macdonald	Standard Oil Co. of New York.

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia (s) 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.; 22 bale cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 325 bales wool, B. Hurbham; 75 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 8 bales wool, D. Kandermal; 150 bales cotton waste, K. Visram & Co.; 60 bales cotton fly, K. Visram & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia (s) 4 casks condiments, H. P. Sethna.

FOR GENOA.

Porto De Savano (s) 1,800 bales cotton, C. Boggiano & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 b

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, **but more moderate in price.** Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

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STAR BRAND
OLD FISHER BRAND
COCK BRAND

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Sole Agents:

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Ld.

Sub-Agents: D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.
D. D. BARIA & Co.,
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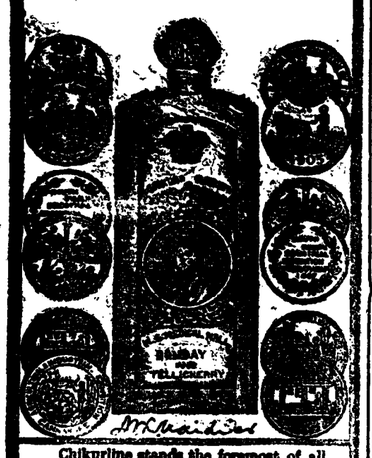

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THE GREAT WAR BILL.

CHANCELLOR'S STARTLING FIGURES.

£ 2,100,000 A DAY AND A DEFICIT OF £ 862,322,000.

NO NEW TAXES.

BRITAIN'S DUTY TO FINANCE THE ALLIES.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Mr. Lloyd George made his Budget statement in the House of Commons on May 4.

The Chancellor submitted colossal figures about the cost of the war, and announced that there would be no new taxes.

In many respects, he said, it is an inconvenient moment for reviewing the finances of the year and the best methods of meeting them. So much depends on the developments of the next two or three months from the military point of view. The work done in the coming summer will alone enable us to form a dependable notion—not as to the ultimate issue of the war, because that is not in doubt—(Loud cheers)—but as to its duration.

EIGHT MONTHS OF WAR: £360,000,000.

For the first eight months the war cost, in round figures, £360,000,000. This includes advances to our Allies, £52,378,000, which makes the actual cost of the war, up to the end of the financial year, £307,416,000. This includes money spent in buying wheat, sugar, and other commodities which will afterwards be resold.

Our forces in the field have increased rapidly; enormous orders for equipment are maturing for payment; so the cost is increasing.

I should like to call attention to the wonderful buoyancy of the income tax and super tax. The yield of income tax attributable to the first Budget of 1914 was 46 millions. The forecast made in November, of the yield on income tax as increased by the rate levied at that time, was 53 millions. The actual yield is £59,279,000.

The number of super tax payers now reaches 26,000. The number added by the financial proposals of last year was 12,000. Additional returns continue to come in, so that the total number of new super tax payers will probably reach 15,000.

A word about revenue from Customs and Excise. The November estimate was £73,900,000. We actually received £80,950,000, an increase of seven millions. Of that it is estimated that three millions were due to forestalments, notably in spirits, tea, and tobacco. £2,162,000 is due to increased consumption of spirits, £530,000 due to increase in consumption of beer over the November estimate, and one million due to increased consumption of tobacco, largely attributable, no doubt, to the gifts sent to the troops.

The increase of £2,162,000 due to the increased consumption of spirits means that during period 2,900,000 gallons more spirits and 17,000,000 gallons more beer than was anticipated were consumed.

NATIONAL DEBT £1,165,802,000.

As a result of the war the National Debt has been increased by £158,000,000, so that it now stands at the prodigious figure of £1,165,802,000. The total reduction in pre-war liabilities up to and including last year, by the present Government, excluding the Telephone Debt, was £107,000,000. All that was swept away by two months of war.

BIG DECLINE IN REVENUE FROM SPIRITS.

Now I come to the forecast for next year.

All I can do is to present alternative estimates—one based on the assumption that the war will last six months, and the other on the assumption that the war continues until the end of the financial year.

Owing to the heavy forestalments in February and March there will be a considerable falling-off in the revenue from spirits. I put the total revenue from spirits at £23,400,000. Beer we put at 32 millions, an increase of £16,120,000 on last year; wines, £2,350,000, an increase of £1,336,000; tea, £9,000,000, an increase of £372,000.

Forestalments in anticipation of a probable increase in the tea duty amounted to £1,000,000. But for them the increase would have been £2,372,000.

The total revenue from the Inland Revenue Department is £140,500,000, an increase of £32,170,000. The total tax revenue from Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue will be £235,700,000, an increase of £46,395,000 over last year.

The total non-tax revenue is thus £34,632,000, and the total revenue £270,332,000, a total increase of £43,638,000 on last year.

Now I come to the expenditure. The National Debt Service inside the fixed debt charge was £24,500,000. That includes a certain sum for sinking fund, which I shall deduct later on, because it is obvious you cannot continue the sinking fund with a war going on. For the first time we have a heavy debt charge in respect of borrowing for the war.

A SIX MONTHS' WAR ESTIMATE.

I will take first the assumption that it is a six months' war (to September 30). The national debt services in that case will be £24,500,000; outside fixed debt charge, £24,750,000; Road Improvement Fund, £1,431,000; payments to Local Taxation Account, £9,406,000; other Consolidated Fund services, £1,697,000—a total of £61,784,000 for the Consolidated Fund services.

We have only taken a token vote for the Army and Navy because we find it impossible to distinguish between the ordinary peace expenditure and the expenditure on the war, and therefore we propose that the whole expenditure for the Army and Navy should practically be covered by the Votes of Credit. You cannot burden the Army and Navy officials with a system of bookkeeping at the present moment which would force them to keep two separate accounts, so we are putting down token votes—£15.000 for Army and £17,000 for Navy.

For the Civil Services we put down £59,018,000; Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue, £4,758,000; and Post Office, £26,836,000. That will be £90,674,000.

BOMBARDMENT COMPENSATION.

Now I come to Votes of Credits, and this is where the real difference will come between Estimate A and Estimate B. Under Estimate A (six months) the Army will be £400,000,000, and the Navy £120,000,000; railways, compensation for bombardment, air raids, and miscellaneous civil expenditure, £11,000,000; compensation; provision of canteens, &c., under Defence of the Realm Acts, £7,000.000; advances to Allies and Dominions, £100,000,000; Votes of Credit. £638,000,000; a total of £790,458,000. Deduct suspension of new Sinking Fund, £3,780,000, and the balance will be £786,678,000.

In Votes of Credit the Army would be £600,000,000; Navy, £146,000,000; railways, compensation for bombardments would be doubled (22 millions); and compensation, provision of canteens, &c., under Defence of Realm Acts, 10 millions: advances to Allies and Dominions, 200 millions. Total, £1,136,434,000. Deduct suspension of the new Sinking Fund, £3,760,000, the net total is £1,132,654,000.

£2,100,000 A DAY.

The cost of the war, on the average, throughout the year, apart from advances to our Dominions and Allies, will be something like £2,100,000 a day. It is less than two milions now, and gradually will be £2,200,000.

On the six months' assumption, total expenditure will be £790,458,000. Revenue on the existing basis of taxation will be £267,232,000; gross deficiency, £523,236,000; suspension of new sinking fund, £3,780,000; additional taxation already indicated, £3,100,000; total, £6,880,000. The deficit to be made up by some process or other would be £514,346,000.

What are the figures, on the assumption of the war lasting for the year? From the total of £1,126,434,000 deduct revenue on existing basis of taxation and suspension of new sinking fund and additional taxation. The deficit to be made up, £862,322,000. That is the sum this country will have to raise, in addition to what has been already imposed in the current financial year.

NATIONAL RESOURCES.

The financing of such a gigantic sum must be a grave operation, even for such a rich country as ours, and especially if we have to look forward to a war carried into the next financial year.

We are an enormously rich country—certainly the richest in Europe; I am not sure we are not the richest in the world in proportion to our population. We have 4,000 millions invested in foreign and Colonial securities of the best. In addition, we have a vast accumulated wealth of our own at home. But every business man realises how difficult it is, at times of general stress, for firms possessing the most valuable assets—unmortgaged assets—to liquify them for immediate use.

The U.S.A. market is a restricted market. It was never so good a market as this country, except for its securities. Not because it is not an enormously rich country. Probably it is the richest country in the world, taking its resources into account. But it has used its resources in the main for its own development. You have there millions of square miles with every kind of mineral and agricultural possibility. But it would take America a generation and more to develop her resources to anything approaching this country. Therefore America absorbs all her spare capital for that purpose.

Before the war a great deal of her capital was absorbed in buying German securities at a low price. They were dumped on the markets of the U.S.A. by those who were in a hurry to realise them in order to get ready cash. They did this and realised often at low figures, but it absorbed a certain amount of ready cash in America.

If the war lasts twelve months it will involve the raising of £1,132,000,000 in this country. Of that sum £270,000,000 could be raised by taxes. But that is out of the incomes of the people of the country, and there is still a balance of £862,000,000 to be raised. Of that sum, 200 millions would be money we should be advancing to other countries. The difficulty is not indebtedness, but of raising the money for meeting liabilities. We are raising money not merely for ourselves but for other countries not so fortunately placed. That is one problem.

Let us take another difficulty—a greater one, full of complications. Britain in times of peace has the greatest international trade in the world, and Germany comes second. In both countries the imports exceed the exports, and both countries pay for their imports in exactly the same way, but not to the same extent. In 1913 our imports exceeded our exports by 130 millions.

How is that paid? As everyone knows, you do not pay in gold. You pay it first by freights, because most of the shipping is done in our own ships, and other services, such as insurance, bankers and commission and things of that kind. That will probably account for 120 to 150 millions. Then we have interest on several thousands of millions of money invested abroad. These two items together come to 350 millions, against an edverse balance of 130 millions. That means 230 millions due to us. That difference practically represents our investments abroad.

DUTY TO FINANCE ALLIES AND KEEP THE SEAS.

Now, in war time, our imports have increased. We are paying not merely for war munitions. Four millions of our men have been taken from industry; 2,000,000 or more are engaged in the Army either at the front or in training, and you have the millions engaged in doing nothing but turning out munitions of war.

We have to buy abroad not merely munitions of war but materials for munitions, and food. We have to buy things which in the ordinary course we would have bought at home. Our imports have increased enormously. Our exports have gone down considerably.

In Germany practically both imports and exports have been cut off by our Navy. We have both got to maintain ourselves and feed our populations and feed our manufactures. That has to be done either out of the produce of our own country or out of the accumulated reserves or by importation from abroad. Germany cannot import from abroad. She has got to depend entirely on what she can produce at home and on accumulated reserves of material—copper, iron and everything.

BRITAIN'S ADVANTAGE.

Observe the difference between the two problems. From the point of view of a War Minister Britain is better off, from the point of view of a Finance Minister our difficulties are greater for the time being. In a protracted war a British War Minister has a great and increasing advantage over his German rival; but a German Finance Minister has not the same difficulty in financing the buying from abroad, because there is no buying from abroad.

The margin of imports over exports in an ordinary year is 130 millions, and the margin of imports over exports this year—I am only looking at what happened during the last few months—will be 448 millions. But we have to finance the imports and buyings of most of our Allies from abroad. ("Why?") For a most obvious reason. We are all acting together; each has to put its best in. This is where we can help, and if we can help we are bound to do it. (Cheers.)

800 MILLIONS DEFICIT.

That means instead of having to finance a difference of 130 millions we have to finance a difference of between 700 and 800 millions. That is the problem. How can we do that? The interests on our investments are the same, and freightage will be the same, because, although the number of ships engaged in the transport of goods has been considerably diminished owing to the Admiralty having absorbed transport, and while freights have gone up, I think that £350,000,000 still represents interest and services. We have between £350,000,000 and £400,000,000 which this country will have to find in order to finance buying from abroad.

These are the two problems with which we are confronted. It shows the importance of our taking no avoidable steps wich would diminish the value of our exports abroad.

COMMAND OF THE SEAS.

I think the Allied Powers ought to determine the part they should wish Britain to take and the best service she can render.

Britain can keep command of the seas. She has done so, and she will maintain complete control to the end. That is an invaluable service, and it is essential to the ultimate success of other arms, especially in a prolonged war; and the longer the war, the more this command of the sea counts.

What is the second service we can render? We can maintain a great army and put the whole of our Army on exactly the same footing as Continental Powers have done.

The third is the service we rendered during the Napoleonic wars—to bear the main burden of financing the Allied countries in carrying on the war—buying outside their own country more especially—and also helping the Allies with the manufacture and equipment of munitions of war.

Britain can do the first. She can do the second within limits. If she is to do the first and last, I think that is important.

We have raised enormous numbers of men in this country, and I say it, speaking purely from the point of view of finance that the time has come when there should be discrimination, so that recruiting shall not interfere with the output of the munitions of war, and it shall interfere as little as possible with the output of those commodities which we export abroad, and which enable us to buy munitions for ourselves and for our Allies.

Within these limits there is still great room for adding to the number of recruits in this country. (Cheers.)

If we maintain our exports at our present figure, the gigantic problem is that we have to raise in this country 1,100 millions for financing the war here and abroad. The problems are full of difficulty and perplexity, but they are not insuperable to a nation that has the temper and the necessary unity to face them.

BRIDGE WITH PAPER GIRDERS.

What are the possible means of meeting this great deficiency? There is first of all the paper bridge. There is what is known as the dilution of currency. Disguise it as they will, there are many paper girders in the German financial bridge, and no amount of paint and varish will hide the fact. It is an easy method. It is a tempting method. You appear to [illegible] your difficulties in the simplest way, and it is very difficult to point out where you are going wrong for the moment—for some time.

FORCING UP PRICES.

It is really, looking at it most carefully, simply an indirect method of leavying a tax on the income of the people. You alter the currency, and prices go up. A country which has no foreign trade, as is the case of Germany now, can do it. A country which has still, like Britain, a great international trade cannot do it. The gold would vanish from the country. Therefore it is a course which would be fatal for a Chancellor to pursue in order to get over his difficulties in meeting a great deficiency.

What is the second method? It is by resorting to the experiment of selling our existing securities abroad. Such a policy would be fatal to this country, because the effect would be to place on the foreign markets more than they could readily digest.

DEPENDING ON INCOME.

The only straightforward, reliable course, that will not damage us after the war, is to depend more largely on the income of this country. (Cheers.) Our income in times of peace is £3,400,000,000. Now it is probably higher. We are spending hundreds of millions of money—borrowed money—and most of it is spent in this country. Men are earning high wages, and profits are considerably higher. The result is that the income of the country at the present moment is probably higher than it is in times of peace.

Some people are probably making larger profits than others. That is a matter which may have to be considered when we are raising contributions to carry on the war for a year—the resources of those who have made exceptional profits out of the war. (Cheers.)

NATIONAL SAVINGS.

To carry on a great war like this we must depend primarily on the savings of the community. In times of peace the ordinary savings are about 300 or 400 millions a year, and in times of war, with undoubtedly increased national income, the savings ought to be considerably increased.

Our ancestors, at the beginning of the last great war, were faced with a taxation equivalent to one-tenth of their actual income. They proceeded to one-sixth, and as the war went on they taxed themselves to the extent of one-fourth, and ended by taxing themselves to the extent of two-sevenths of their income.

I have already indicated certain other alterations in the taxes and duties which I propose to ask the House to assent to. For the moment I simply ask the Committee to pass a resolution to renew the income tax at its old scale simply giving the warning to the House, that if the war is prolonged it will be the duty, in my judgment, of the House of Commons to consider what further contribution in any other form the community can make to enable us to carry on this war, success in which is vital to the very existence of this Empire. (Cheers.)

The total plague mortality during the week ending 22nd May stood at 9,968 against 11,081 cases. Bombay Presidency and Sind had 331 deaths, Madras 7, Bengal 13, Bihar and Orissa 126, the United Provinces 482, the Punjab 8,801, Burma 43, the Central Provinces 15, Mysore State 14, Hyderabad 12, N.W.F. Province 39 and Kashmire 85.

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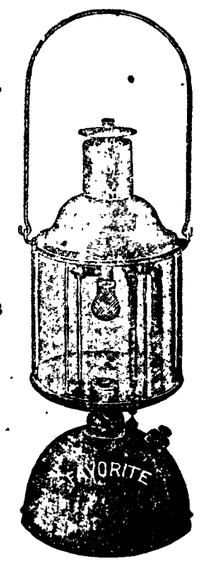

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Medical Union, Paper on "X Ray Treatment of Uterine Fibroids" by Dr. A K. Contractor, M.D., 7-15 p.m.
Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar etc. will close at General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Correspondence for Natal will also be carried by this vessel.

SUNDAY, MAY 30.

Soma-Vanshiya Nirashrit Sudharak Mandal, meeting at Pivali Madi, Byculla, 4 p.m.

MONDAY, May 31.

Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg. Co., Ltd. Ordinary General Meeting, 12, Medows Street, 3 p.m.
The Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 1.

Bombay High Court, Vacation Sitting: Short Causes, 11-30 a.m.
Co-operative Housing Association: Mr. Talmakis paper on the possibilities of forming co-operative societies among Hindus, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 2.

Bombay Insolvency Court: Special Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 3.

H. M. the King-Emperor's Birthday.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 2, 6-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 2 to 6-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel F. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

May, 29.

1st.—Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during May, 1915. This cancels all previous orders. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, Havresacks and Waterbottles.
5 days 27th to 31st "C" Coy., 3 N.-C. Os. and 9 men per day.
Members must acquaint themselves with the Guard Orders posted on the Company's Notice Board at the Headquarters.

17th.—Recruiting.—Men desirous of joining the Corps should apply to the Officers Commanding the Companies they wish to join, as there are vacancies for suitable men. The attention of Officers Commanding Companies is drawn to the circular letter on this subject.

18th.—Parades.—Mondays.—"G" Company at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.
N.-C. Officers of "A", "C", "E", and "F" Coys at Headquarters at 6 p.m.
Tuesdays.—N.-C. Officers of "B" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Members of "G" Company living at Andheri and Pali Hill at Headquarters at 6 p.m.
"G" Company Recruits at Gymkhana at 6 p.m.
Thursdays.—"G" Company at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.
N.-C. Officers of "A" "C", "E" and "F" Coys at Headquarters at 6 p.m.
Fridays.—N.-C. Officers of "B" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"G" Company Recruits at Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.
"C" Company Recruits daily except Saturday at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"F" Company Recruits, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. until further orders.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. C. B. Baldock and officers the Band of the 108th Infantry will play this evening the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana beginning at 6 p.m.

March ..... Primizie ..... Suffili
Selection ..... The Dollar Princess ..... L. Fall.
Valse ..... Bruce ..... G. Krier.
Serenade ..... Der Engel lied ..... Braga.
Selection ..... The Geisha ..... S. Jones.
Two Step ..... Wedding Glide ..... Hirsch.

MOONLIGHT BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 9 o'clock.

March.—Gaily thro the World ..... Macbeth.
Overture.—Far from Home ..... Bouillon.
Valse.—Nights of Gladness ..... Ancliffe.
Selection.—The Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe.
Piccolo Solo.—Sylvia ..... Le Thiere.
Gypsy Serenade.—El Saludo ..... Ancliffe.
Selection.—The Thistle ..... Meddleton.
Two Step.—It's a long long way to Tipperary ..... Baynes.

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Benner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ..... "Away down Indiana" ... Cremieux.
Overture ..... "Si J'Etais Roi" ..... Adam.
Valse ..... "A Media Noche" ..... Sontin.
Selection ..... "A Country Girl" ..... Monckton.
Scottish Serenade ..... D. Stephen.
Intermezzo ..... "Aisha" ..... Lindsay.
Selection of ... "Patriotic Memories" ... St. Quentin.

A LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Marwari Samuelan Mr. Gajanand Modi will deliver a lecture on "Union is strength" in Hindustani in the premises of the Marwari Hindi Library to-morrow at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. Manilal C. Parekh B.A., will conduct a class for the study of Emerson's Essays this evening at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of the Association, Amroli House, Girgaum Back Road.

SOMA-VANSHIYA NIRASHRIT SUDHARAK MANDALI.

A meeting to consider the state of the Vithoba-Rukmini Temple Fund will be held to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Pivali Madi, Byculla. Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, the Second Presidency Magistrate, will preside.

BHARATA ITIHASA SANSHODHAK MANDALI.

The Bharata Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal (The Indian Historical Research Institute), will hold its third annual gathering to-day, to-morrow and on Monday, at Poona. The programme of the session includes the reading of a number of papers of historical interest.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were only one attack and two deaths from plague and four attacks of small-pox in Bombay on Thursday. There were no cholera cases. The solitary plague attack was an imported case from Devghad. The total number of deaths from all causes was 64, as compared with 85 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 113 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1617, out of which 45 were found to be plague stricken. Two of these latter were caught in A Ward, 25 in B Ward, 12 in C Ward, and 6 in E Ward, while the D, F and G Wards did not contribute any.

REPORTED THEFTS.

On Thursday, Mukha Bachu, residing at Elphinstone Road, informed the Police that his neighbour, Hasan told his wife that as her son, aged four years, had gone to the woods, he was afraid some one might remove the ornaments from his person. Mukha's wife locked her hut and went in search of her son. When she returned she found that her hut was entered into and ornaments worth Rs. 261 were stolen from it. The neighbour Hasan has disappeared.

On the 21st instant Ardeshir Naoroji Gazdar, a Parsi resident of Bazar Gate, informed the Police, that while going out of his house some men came to him and said they were going in to "dammer" the roof of the house. At 8-30 p.m. he returned home when he found that they had effected an entrance from a neighbouring house and that Currency Notes of the value of Rs. 1,200 were stolen from the drawer of his table. He had also left some important papers there but they were left untouched.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the English Mails arrived yesterday morning with the following passengers:—

Mr. Syed Asghad Ali Khan, Mr C J Amin, Mr J Bachofner, Mr B M Blackburn, Mrs Bloomfield and 2 Children, Mr Bloomfield (senior), Miss Bloomfield, Lieut. J A Bloomfield, Capt A G Bolgero, Mr Harry Bolton, Lieut F C Boosey, Mr F V Bose, Mr B Bourke, Capt S Brown and Native Servant, Dr. Bergin, Mr Chakravarty, Lieut H A Clifton, Lieut J T Cole, Mrs H Cooke and infant, Lieut E. G Cooke, Lieut H J Cox, Miss Crichton, Mr M J Cursetjee, Mr H Cowasjee Dinshaw, M.V.O., Mrs C K Daly and Infant, Capt T E Dry, Mr E Morton Deane, Major W A Fraser, Rev. Arthur Giles, Mrs Giles, Lieut. L B Hall, Lieut T G Hall, Mr G H Hilliard, Lieut H B Hind, Sergt E Hawker, Lieut T B Joy, Mrs Kincaid, Mr E L Lehrani, Lieut R H Lee, Capt J K Leeky, Capt A S Leslie, Mr W J Lloyd, Major F C Lodge, Major J Masson, I.M.S., Capt W W Meldon, Lieut T Miller, Mrs Monteith, 2 Infants and Nurse, Mr R W Morris, Capt G J Mortimore, Dr Motivala Mr Metaxa, Mr K T Patel, Miss M Powell, Lieut W L Price, Mr B Puttaiya, Mrs Palhonjee and 2 Children, Lieut R E Ritchie, Capt E B Rubie, Sergt C Rumble, Major C F Rumbold, Mr H G Rushton, Lieut A E Russell, Mr H E Londale Rutiven, Capt M S Salter, Mr and Mrs W R S Sharpe, Mr H M Sherman, Capt H De L Sprye, Mr R Stott, Major M Sweetman, Mr Tega Singh, Mrs T B Thompson, Mr J Thomson, Mr and Mrs J M Tipping, Mr B S. Iyengar, Cpl. C Thorne, Mr W Watson, Lieut S Webber, and Mr Duncan Wiley.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. KASHMIR

The following is a list of passengers, booked to proceed by the Homeward Mail steamer Kashmir, sailing to-day:—

Acaree, Mr. L. C.; Adami, Mrs. L. C.; Allen, Mr. G. H.; Bailey, Mr. S. H.; Bailey, Mrs. and infant; Baird, Mr. M. P.; Barlow, Mr. Robert; Bernard, Mr. J.; Blomfield, Mrs. and maid; Bose, Mrs. L. M.; Bright, Mrs. R. A.; Broughton, Mrs. G. D.; Brown, Mr. A. A.; Browning, Miss; Byrde, Mrs. E. A.; Cambier, Mrs. E. A.; Casey, Mrs. Geo.; Chuckerbutty, Mr. A. W. G.; Clay, Miss; Collingridge, Mrs. Gomins, Mr. J. F.; Comrie, Mr. M. C.; Darby, Mrs. and 3 children; de la Cherois, Miss E.; Dodd, Mr. R. J. S.; Dodd, Mrs., 2 children and infant; Douglas, Mr. C. E.; Fellowes, Mr. A. G.; Filose, Mr. A. F.; Fischer, Hon. Mr. T. N.; Foard, Mr. F. C.; Frost, Mr. S.; Frost, Mrs., child and infant; Hill, Mr. C. T.; Innes, Mr. M.; Isaacs, Mr. M. and Mrs.; Jackson, Mr. E. R.; Jowett, Mr. T.; Jungalwalla, Dr. K. T.; Kothare, Mr. K. G.; Lawrence, Mr. J. E.; Lawrence, Mrs. O. and 3 children; Lilley, Mr. John A.; Lock, Mrs. F. R. E.; Lucas, Mrs. and nurse; Macintyre, Mr. J. T. and Mrs.; Mainering-White, Mrs.; Marr, Mrs.; McGlashan, Mr. E.; Moore, Mrs. P. L.; Motabhoy, Mr. M. R.; Multineaux, Mr. H.; Murphy, Mrs. (Sr.); Murphy, Mrs. K. B. and 2 children; Napper, Mrs. W. E. and child; Ormsby, Mr. O. C. and Mrs.; Pherozshaw, Mr. B.; Radmore, Mr. C.; Radmore, Mrs., 2 children and 2 infants; Radmore, Miss; Rawlinson, Mrs. C.; Rawlinson, Miss; Retallack, Mr. P. H.; Robertson, Mr. J.; Scot-Skirving, Mr. G.; Scrutton, Mr. T. C.; Simpson, Mrs. F. T. and infant; Skinner, Mr. H. B.; Stanly, Mr. W. A.; Summers, Mr. E. H.; Thurlow, Mr. B. W.; Zuellig, Mr. F. E.; Whiteman, Mr. C. S.; Graham Smith, Mrs. and child; Carter, Hon. Mr. N. Sonham; Rennie, Mr. J.; Moscardi, Mrs.; Turnball, Mr.; Burton, Mr. and Mrs.; Dickinson, Mr. W. E.; Smart, Mr.; Cooper, Mrs. E.; Bradbury, Mr.; Tutwiler, Mrs.; Scott, Mr. W. H. and Mrs.; Colombi, Mrs. and child; Carter, Mrs. Sonham; de Silva, Dr. A. H.; Wilson, Mrs.; Dott, Mr. A. S.; Trikamlal Lalubhai, Mr.

CITY OF CALCUTTA.

The Hamburg American Line s. s. City of Calcutta, Commander R. S. Miller sails this morning with the following passengers. Passengers should attend at No. 5 Shed Alexandra Dock not later than 7-45 a.m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. All baggage should be at No. 3 Shed before 7-30 a.m.

MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs G T Barlow and Child, Mr and Mrs H. T. Goodwin and Infant, Mrs E N Peacock.

LONDON via MARSEILLES.

Mr. and Mrs G E Arnold, Mr W Cunningham, Mr T Cunningham, Mrs Cunningham, Miss Cunningham, Mr and Mrs A. H. King, Mrs Douglas Lea and Infant, Mr J R Middleton, Miss A. M Middleton.

LIVERPOOL.

Miss Abbott, Mrs W E Bancroft and Infant, Mr Bancroft (Junior), Miss Bancroft, Miss Clifford, Mrs C. Eyers and Child, Miss C H Lawson, Miss Lauck, Miss McGill, Mr J Merry, Mr and Mrs Winge

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 27th May, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 12 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.802 inches.
Temperature of Air	87.7 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.3 "
Dew Point	77.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.732 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	5.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	93.0 "
Minimum do. do.	83.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	WSW, WNW
Movement of Wind	155 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches.
Total fall during month.....	0.36
Do. do. year	1.41
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th	0.00

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The French Government has awakened to the importance of the cinema as an educator. The German Government has for some time been showing in neutral countries a number of faked films which illustrate how generous have been the Germans and how unscrupulous their enemies, and now the French Government has authorised the issue of a series of films which are intended to counteract this insidious propaganda. The Excelsior Theatre in Bombay has been fortunate enough to secure the rights to show these films in India, and the first of the series is being shown this evening, at this theatre. It shows the historic meeting of the British and French War Ministers and Commanders-in-Chief, and the incident showing the farewell of Lord Kitchener and General Joffre is especially dramatic.

Another interesting innovation which is being made at the Excelsior is the exhibition of a number of war trophies from the Western front. They include four German helmets, the King and Queen's Christmas card to the troops in Belgium, and Princess Mary's Christmas gift to the British and Indian troops.

Leigh and Leighton, the versatile artistes who have in during perhaps the most trying fortnight of Bombay's trying weather been enlivening—and with great success—to cheer the good people of the city with their pleasant dancing and singing, are to-night commencing their last week in Bombay, and for it they have chosen their best programme. There are several titbits which have been left to the last, and one of them will be found to be the dancing number, "Oh! You Kid!" which has the merit of being both original and entertaining. Miss Leigh is singing the latest Ragtime song "Dixie Bound" as well as a number of charming little ballad songs. In her "Dixie Bound" song, Miss Leigh introduces her charming little dog "Dixie Lass."

The programme will be further brightened by a comedy in which Wiffles is shown to aspire to membership of Parliament and has some extraordinary adventures in his quest for the magic letters that he desires shall adorn his name. A topical drama in one part will be shown called "50 Years After" and shows some good war scenes between the Italians and the Austrians in the struggle of 1866.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

The American subject, under the title of Stain, now being shown at Imperial, is a six-reel film, dramatic and well-knit, retaining the interest of the spectator without the slightest lapse from start of finish. Many interesting scenes and a powerful indictment of judicial corruption and "tammany" are woven into the story, which never fails to grip the attention, and is often thrilling and exciting.

A new feature this week is the first series of the special war pictures taken under the direction of the Ministry of War of the French Government. The French War Office has organised this department of sending an expedition of Cinema operators to the Front in order that neutral countries may learn something of the work of the French Army. These pictures should be of great educational value as even the most vivid pen description falls far short of a living record of what our army and that of our brave Allies have accomplished.

The programme includes the Gazette and a comic.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The film programme presented by the new management of The New Alexandra Cinema this week, is a blending of Topical and Dramatic films. There are two features in the programme, the first one entitled "The Secret Zeppelin Bomb Store in England" is a drama founded on a topical subject of the day. The explosion in the Bomb Store is most realistic. The second one entitled "In the Sultan's Power" is an aeroplane feature, containing thrilling aero flights and forest with wild lions. A celebrated lion tamer and a well-known international aviator take part in this most highly dramatic feature. The comics are very amusing, particularly "Cohen Saves the Flag."

PARSI WEDDING FESTIVITIES AT BILIMORA.

(From our Correspondent.)

BILIMORA, May 28.

Dastur Meherjirana, the High Priest of the Navsari Parsis performed at Bilimoria the thread ceremony of four children of Messrs. Muncherji and Ruttonji Tata's families. Over twelve hundred guests attended the ceremony, including the Dewan Saheb of Baroda State, the Prince of Dharampore, the Suba Saheb of Navsari, the Director of Public Instruction, Baroda, and others.

After the ceremony had been performed addresses of welcome were presented to the Dasturji by the Parsi Anjuman and priests of Bilimoria, replying to which the Dasturji said he was the devoted servant of the community and would do his best wherever his services were required for the good of the community. No High Priest of Navsari had lent such lustre to the gadi as his revered father, the late Dasturji and he (the speaker) would follow in the footsteps of his father.

The marriage of five couples in Messrs Muncherji and Ruttonji Tata's families takes place this evening. Thousands of guests from Bombay, Surat, Navsari Thana Bulsar, Udvada and other places have arrived. About four thousand will sit down to dinner.

"BRITAIN WILL NOT LET BELGIUM STARVE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have pledged our honour to restore Belgium. But Belgium is not a word—it is a people; and the Belgian people is starving. If we let it perish during the process of restoration we shall have grasped only the shadow of our task.

Mr. Hoover, Chairman of the neutral Commission for Relief in Belgium, and Mr. Francqui, Chairman of the Committee in Brussels, tells us that "at least a million and a half Belgians are now entirely destitute. With the rapid exhaustion of the meat and vegetable supplies, there will probably be, before harvest time 2,500,000 Belgians who must be fed and clothed solely by charity. The remaining 4,500,000 will get their pitiful daily allowance of bread through the Commission and will pay for it." And they add: "Will you help us to keep the destitute alive?"

This neutral Commission, marvellously organised and administered, has hitherto succeeded in just keeping abreast of the situation, raising its funds from America, other neutral countries, and the British Colonies. But their funds are failing fast; and their needs are getting greater. It is in response to their desperate appeal that a National Committee for Belgian Relief has now been formed in our country, and every penny it collects will go without deduction into the hands of the neutral Commission, and through them to the starving Belgian people, in the form of food. So far Germany has kept her word not to filch what is sent for the Belgians; and the organisation of relief now makes it almost impossible for a German to touch one loaf of Belgian bread. The present need is for £500,000 a month; the future need will be even greater.

Our own exigencies are, of course, tremendous; but what would they not be if Belgian had consulted her own material needs, had just chosen to save herself—instead of saving the Western world? With Belgium complacent to the German, Paris gone, Calais gone—it would have meant another year on to the years we may have to fight, an extra five hundred million pounds of money, an extra hundred thousand lives. If ever country owed debt, this country owes it to Belgium, to keep the breath in the bodies of her people. Owes it, and must pay it.

In standing to her guns Belgian saved of course the whole world, for modern civilisation is built on nothing if not on good faith and honourable obligation; but it is France and Britain before all that she has saved. France, however, has a terrific task in the rescue of her own ruined millions in the north. Thanks, perhaps, to ruined Belgium, Britain has not, may never have, to rescue and restore ruined towns and countryside.

In return, what is Britain doing? Spending money and blood like water, to drive the Germans out of Belgium? Yes! But let us be honest. We should have had to do that in any case, for our own interest. We are not thereby discharging the debts of gratitude, justice, and humanity. Giving hospitality to 200,000 Belgians? It is something, but not enough. Not nearly enough! So far we have not faced at all the desperate situation of Belgium itself; we have not, indeed, been asked to. From Canada, and Australia, with one-fifth of our population, help to the value of £150,000 a month has been coming in. From ourselves, practically nothing. But in future, all eyes are turning to us; it is we who are now asked to stay the march of death.

A penny of income tax in our country yields nearly three million pounds. If each one of us sets aside at once one penny from every pound in his income, this people is saved—this people more cruelly wronged than ever people were, this people to whom each one of us owes a debt, that we have not realised, that we cannot realise in its full proportions. If Belgium starves, the civilised world incurs a stain more black than we dare to contemplate: a little country gave itself for Civilisation, and Civilisation, having the means to save it, let it perish! We are dealing here not with words, ideals, and what not, we are dealing with hunger—a very simple thing; if people are not fed, they die. No ultimate victories, vindications, and indemnities are of the least use to Belgians, starving now. If they are not kept alive on the shoulders of this country, the richest country, and that which has gained most by Belgium's suffering, the reproach will lie heavyest. Verily it will!

There can be no exaggeration in the tale of Belgium's trouble for no words can even begin to tell it as it should be told. There can be no exaggeration in the expression of gratitude for what we owe her. If those wronged and ruined people had done nothing for us, should we grudge them enough money to spare ourselves the sight of their starvation just across the sea under our very eyes? But seeing what they are, what they have done for us—how—how can we bear to let them lack the mere sufficiency of life?

No! Britain will not let Belgium starve. We have not known hitherto what was needed of us in this race with death. Now we do know. We are too proud by far not to pay our debts. For this is a debt of honour, preceding even the charity that begins at home.

The appeal of the National Committee has been issued. The Hon. Treasurer is Mr. A. Shirley Benn, M.P., Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London.

Every penny contributed goes to the Belgians in nthe form of food.

The cry of a brave pople comes across the sea.

Pity, ungilded, feeds no starving bodies.—Yours etc.

JOHN GALSWORTHY,

Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C., May 2.

BHOPAL BORAH DIFFERENCES

SIR ADAMJI PEERBHOY & SONS' MEDIATION.

The relations between the Borah residents of the Bhopal State and the Mahomedans there had become strained for some time past and the tension grew so acute that a serious riot broke out on the 28th December, 1914, when, according to the reports received no less than 120 out of 130 Borah shops were looted. Nearly a thousand Borahs have become domiciled in the State since the last 300 years and they have materially contributed to the economical and commercial prosperity of the State. Fearing further molestations these trades-people left the State bag and baggage, with their families, leaving behind them their property worth lakhs of rupees and appealed to Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons for help.

The Messrs. Peerbhoy put themselves in communication with political officers and the Government of India and a settlement was almost arrived at in March last between Her Highness the Begum Saheb and the Peerbheys, who were represented by Mr. M. T. Kadarbhoy, barrister.

Unfortunately the settlement fell through as the Borahs strongly objected to the interference of others except those to whom they had appealed for help. The Borahs who had been at that time residing at Ujjain under advice left Ujjain in March and went to reside at Burhanpur, where on the representation of Sir Adamji's sons Khan Bahadur Fakruddin Mulla Motabhoy and Mr. Habibulla Vakil made arrangements to make their exile as comfortable as possible.

The Hon. Mr. Walker, C.I.E., Commissioner of Hosanagabad, and his Deputy Mr. G. A. Khan, I.C.S., took up the matter and it is gratifying to note that through the good offices of the Hon. Sir Benjamin Robertson, they have succeeded in bringing this painful episode to a happy issue. After some correspondence between the Bhopal Darbar and the Government of the Central Provinces the Bhopal State has been pleased to grant all the redress that had been asked for the Borahs and as advised by the Hon. Mr. Walker, Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons arranged for the Borahs' repatriation to Bhopal. The Borahs left Burhanpur by a special train when Mr. Sharafally Mamuji and Khan Bahadur Fakruddin accompanied them to Bhopal where arrangements have been made by the Durbar for their reception.

FIFTH GUJARATI SAHITYA PARISHAD

The following ladies and gentlemen have been declared successful in the Competitive Essay Scheme of the Parishad:—

(1) "Ramayan."—Rs. 100: Mr. Gordhan Dahyabhai Engineer (Patidar Yuvak Mandal); Rs. 50: Mr. Manibhai Khandubhai Desai.

(2) "Best Novel".—Rs. 50: Hiralal Harjivandas Gonaha.

(3) "Present Female Education".—Rs. 15: Mrs. Chanda Purshotam.

(4) "Present and Past Poems".—Rs. 50: Mr. Ranjit Harilal Pandya B.A.

(5) "Service of Narmad to Gujarati Literature".—Rs. 50: Mr. Chhotalal Kahandas Fatel; Rs. 25: Mr. Maneklal Kalidas Bhatt.

(6) "Memory".—Rs. 25: Mr. Narotam Bapubhai Majmudar; Rs. 15: Mr. Ishverlal Trikambhai Amin.

(7) "Boarding House".—Rs. 15: Mr. Mohanbhai Khandubhai Patel.

(8) "Ideal Life".—Rs. 50: Mr. Prabhashanker Jayshanker Pathek.

(9) "Child Rearing".—Gold Medal (5 tolas) of Mrs. P. D. Pattani awarded to Mrs. G. K. Upadhya.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, May 27.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt. B. Barrington-Kennett, Grenadiers.
Capt. D. Campbell, Black Watch.
Capt. M. Cotton, 6th Londons.
Capt. H. de Pentheny-O'Kelly, 18th Hussars.
Capt. J. Guthrie, Irish Guards.
Capt. T. Allison, Camerons.
Lieut. L. K. Adams, Liverpools.
Lieut. W. S. Allan, Liverpools.
Lieut. T. Dufty, Yorkshire Regiment.
Lieut. V. W. Fox, Irish Guards.
Lieut. J. Hallifax, Yorkshire Regiment.
Lieut. E. McLaughlin, 6th Londons.
Lieut. R. Bantick, 19th Londons.
Lieut. F. Belchier, East Lancashiers.
Second-Lieut. W. Edgington, Army Service Corps.
Second-Lieut. R. M. Gamble, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. S. M. Gregory, 6th Londons.
Second-Lieut. D. Kyle, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. M. Cuffey, Dublins.
Second-Lieut. C. Fausset, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut. A. Fraser, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. J. Lynch, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. A. Johnstone, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. V. Llewellyn-Jones, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. H. P. Clarke, South Staffordshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut.-Colonel W. R. A. Smith, Grenadiers.
Major L. Bucknill, Artillery.
Capt. A. H. Arbuthnot, 12th Londons.
Capt. J. Pass, 19th Londons.
Lieut. R. C. C. Campbell, Scottish Borderers.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieut. R. Killick, Manchesters.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

ARMY RUGBY UNION.

FINAL LEAGUE RESULTS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The Welsh Guards played the 17th Service Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers at Wrlingham on Saturday May 1.

The Welshmen were the heavier side and the national reputation for proficiency at the Rugby game led one to expect their victory. The Fusiliers were suitably impressed by the appearance of their rivals without, however, letting the fact unduly worry them. With the wind at their backs in the first half blowing nearly half a gale, they had the greater share of the play. Their forwards generally had the better of the scrummaging, and halfway on to the interval the scrum half, Joelson, picked up out of some good heeling by his pack and transferred to his scrum half, Ley, who dropped a neat goal. Had Sergeant Brodie, the scrum leader, been less individualistic, the Fusiliers would have added to their lead, but they held on too long, and being heavily tackled by the Guards' full-back at the critical moment spoiled a golden chance. The half-time interval found the score still a dropped goal to nil in favour of the home side.

In the second half the Welsh Guards made good use of the favouring conditions. Their right centre three-quarter, Rees, intercepted and snapped up an opposition pass in great form, only to hesitate when he had only the full-back to beat. He tried a kick-and-rush, but too late to be of any real service. Soon the Welshmen, who had given a rendering of their war-song, "Sospan Fach" during lemon-time, and later made their comments in the language of the Principality, equalised. The full-back, Davis, running toward midfield for the easiest line of approach, dropped a rare good goal from forty yards. His men were having the better of matters now, and he put them ahead with a penalty goal.

Gamely the Fusiliers set themselves to get on terms again. At length, after Sergeant Brodie had again tumbled hot-foot into the Welsh full-back, both being heavily grassed from the impact, an equalising penalty goal came from the foot of Ley. Hara put to it to keep their opponents and losing the services of their clever little scrum-half, Joelson (injured in a glorious tackle which pulled up the speedy Welsh right three-quarter, Parker), they still continued to keep their lines clear. A real good sporting match ended in a draw of 7 points (a dropped goal and a penalty goal) to either side.

THE LEAGUE.—Division I.

FINAL TABLE.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Goals Ast.	Pt
Everton	38	19	11	8	76	47	46
Oldham Athletic	38	17	10	11	70	56	45
Blackburn Rovers	38	18	12	8	72	61	44
Burnley	38	15	10	13	49	41	43
Manchester City	38	15	10	13	49	43	43
Sheffield United	38	15	10	13	49	41	43
Sheffield Wednesday	38	15	10	13	61	54	43
Sunderland	38	18	15	5	81	72	41
Bradford	38	17	14	7	69	65	41
Bradford City	38	13	11	14	55	49	40
West Bromwich Alb	38	15	12	10	49	43	40
Middlesbrough	38	18	13	12	62	54	38
Aston Villa	38	13	11	14	62	72	37
Liverpool	38	14	12	12	65	75	37
Newcastle United	38	11	17	10	46	48	37
Notts County	38	9	16	13	41	57	31
Bolton Wanderers	38	11	19	8	54	84	30
Manchester United	38	12	17	9	52	60	29
Chelsea	38	8	17	13	42	65	29
Tottenham Hotspur	38	8	18	12	57	90	28

THE LEAGUE.—Division II.

FINAL TABLE.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Goals Ast.	Pt
Derby County	38	23	8	7	71	38	53
Preston North E.	38	20	8	10	61	42	50
Barnsley	38	20	13	5	51	37	45
Wolverhampton W.	38	19	12	7	75	52	45
Birmingham	38	17	12	9	62	50	43
The Arsenal	38	19	14	5	69	47	43
Hull City	38	19	14	5	65	54	43
Huddersfield Town	38	17	15	8	61	42	42
Clapton Orient	38	18	16	4	50	54	40
Blackpool	38	17	16	5	50	57	39
Fury	38	15	15	8	61	56	38
Fulham	38	15	16	7	53	47	37
Bristol City	38	15	16	7	62	56	37
Stockport County	38	15	16	7	54	60	37
Leeds City	38	14	20	4	65	60	32
Lincoln City	38	11	18	9	46	65	31
Grimsby Town	38	11	18	9	48	70	31
Nottingham Forest	38	10	19	9	43	77	29
Leicester Fosse	38	10	24	4	47	88	24
Glossop	38	6	26	6	31	87	18

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.—Division I.

FINAL TABLE.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Goals Ast.	Pt
Watford	38	22	8	8	68	46	52
Reading	38	21	10	7	68	43	49
Cardiff City	38	22	12	4	72	38	48
West Ham	38	18	11	9	58	47	45
Northampton	38	16	11	11	56	41	43
Southampton	38	19	14	5	78	74	43
Portsmouth	38	16	12	10	54	42	42
Millwall Athletic	38	16	12	10	50	51	42
Swindon Town	38	15	12	11	77	59	41
Brighton and Hove	38	15	15	7	46	47	39
Exeter City	38	15	15	8	50	41	38
Queen's Park Rang	38	13	13	12	55	56	38
Norwich City	38	11	13	14	51	56	36
Luton Town	38	13	17	8	67	73	34
Crystal Palace	38	13	17	8	49	61	34
Bristol Rovers	38	14	21	3	58	75	31
Plymouth Argyle	38	8	16	14	51	61	30
Southend United	38	10	20	8	44	64	28
Croydon Common	38	9	20	9	47	63	27
Gillingham	38	6	24	8	43	83	20

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

FINAL TABLE.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Goals Ast.	Pt
Celtic	38	30	3	5	91	25	65
Hearts	38	27	4	7	83	32	61
Rangers	38	23	11	4	74	47	50
Morton	38	18	8	12	74	48	48
Ayr United	38	20	10	8	55	40	48
Falkirk	38	16	15	7	48	48	39
Hamilton Academicals	38	16	16	6	60	55	38
Partick Thistle	38	15	15	8	60	58	38
Heartofmidlothian	38	11	17	7	44	60	35
Hibernians	38	12	13	11	59	66	35
Kilmarnock	38	15	19	4	55	59	34
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Deer brand 125 Bull brand 125
Swan brand 125
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, May 29, 1915.

THE RECENT CRISIS.

The causes which led up to the Cabinet crisis begin to be more clearly seen now that a new mail has brought to hand another week's file of the London papers. And the further light thus thrown upon the situation immediately preceding the crisis at the Admiralty, which apparently precipitated the greater crisis, confirms us in the view that we have taken of the matter all along in these columns. It is clear that the strain of living in an atmosphere of suspended political controversy was too much for a certain class of journals, which found themselves thus deprived of the diet of malicious and petulant criticism on which they had been in the habit of sustaining life. To do them justice it is fair to say that some of the conductors of this kind of journal never attempted the self-denial that was essential to the presentation of the United Front. Mr. Leo Maxse in the "National Review," for instance, found in the occurrence of the war and the peril of the nation, just the material that he wanted for his permanent campaign of blackguardism against the Government, and made the most of his opportunities. But Mr. Maxse is a phenomenon that very few people take seriously, and the "National Review" is not of the stuff that makes or unmakes ministries. With other journals, however, it is different. "The Times" and the "Morning Post," for instance, represent great traditions, and the fact that both of them have fallen into hands that, incapable of carrying on those traditions, either know no responsibility but the need of a sensation for the moment, or possess no other means of subsistence but that of highly-coloured personal attacks, does not unfortunately altogether destroy their influence. "The Daily Mail" and "The Daily Express" and their like never had any tradition but that of joining any yelping pack that seemed for the moment to be getting some attention from the public. It is from these quarters that have come the attacks that have driven Mr. Asquith to a reconstruction of the ministry, that compelled him to appeal to the patriotism of the leaders of the Opposition, and compelled the latter to accept a responsibility which they were invited but refused to share when the war first broke out.

THE ATTACKS ON MR. CHURCHILL.

We have yet to learn why Mr. Churchill and Lord Fisher have left the Admiralty. But it is significant that while Lord Fisher has been replaced by Admiral Jackson, Mr. Churchill remains in the Government as a responsible member of the Cabinet. We said the other day that it would be foolish to accept the stories that have been repeated in certain quarters of Mr. Churchill's alleged habit of taking the direction of naval operations into his own hands and over-riding the professional experts. The suggestion that he embarked upon the Dardanelles enterprise against the advice of the Board of Admiralty and on his own responsibility is childish in the extreme. In the first place, if Lord Fisher had been opposed to the expedition he would not have remained at the Admiralty. That is certain. In the second place something more than the assent of the First Lord and the First Sea Lord was necessary for the carrying out of these operations. The assent of the Government as a whole was necessary. The acquiescence of Sir Edward Grey was essential. And, finally, the French and Russian governments had to be consulted and their approval secured. Unless all this had been done the operations either could not have been begun, or if begun would have been quickly vetoed. That there has been friction at the Admiralty is, of course, undoubted. But the assumption that all the trouble has been due to Mr. Churchill's alleged irresponsible autocratism remains to be proved. It is more probable that impatience of control on the part of Lord Fisher, and his well-known capacity for bringing certain organs in the press to his assistance was responsible for all the trouble. It is a very sound maxim in war that the naval and military commanders should not be interfered with by the politicians. But that is not applicable in such a wide sense as to relieve ministers of the responsibility of control over a First Sea Lord, who is not in the same position as an admiral commanding a fleet at sea, or a general commanding in the field and is not responsible, as ministers are, to the people. In a war waged by three great Powers and two or three minor states in alliance, the undertaking of great naval and military operations must be a matter of discussion, in which the views of each are considered and weight given to political as well as strategical considerations. Lord Fisher has had to leave the Admiralty and we may assume, since Mr. Asquith's new colleagues are acquiescent, that there were sound reasons for his departure. Mr. Churchill's acceptance of another portfolio may be taken as a recognition by the Premier and himself that patriotic considerations, at this moment, require that a minister who has been the subject of a heated controversy, whether his actions are or are not justifiable, should not continue in the same office in a national Government, constructed with a view to commanding the confidence of the entire nation.

LORD HALDANE.

The same reasons in a larger degree have led to the sacrifice of Lord Haldane. In these columns we have always held the view that the British Empire was not adequately prepared in the matter of military preparations and organisation for an obvious danger, and that the Territorial scheme, provided adequately neither for Home defence nor the probability that Britain would one day be compelled to take her part in a Continental campaign. But that should not prevent anyone from recognising that Lord Haldane,—working within the limits of the views of his time,—provided the country, under circumstances of great difficulty, with the most extensive, efficient and adaptable military organisation that it had ever had. It is impossible to over-estimate the value to the Allied cause of the fact that Great Britain was able within a few weeks of the outbreak of war to put in the field an expeditionary force of six divisions, in which every man was trained to the highest pitch, and every detail perfect; and that the Territorial Force provided a reserve, which was drawn upon to relieve for active service in the field, the Regular garrisons of India and other parts of the Empire. That all this was feasible and was accomplished we owe to years of strenuous and statesmanlike constructive administration at the War Office by Lord Haldane. That is a debt which should have earned him something better than the petty attacks of which he has been the object, and accusations even of treachery to his own country because he believed conscientiously in, and worked honestly for friendly relations with Germany. Lord Haldane has been hounded out of the Government by a clique at a time when his great intellect was an asset in the Councils of the nation. But posterity will judge him to have been a great patriot and a great minister when his critics and revilers have been forgotten.

THE NATIONAL CABINET.

The news that the announcement of the composition of the new Cabinet has been well received is hopeful. It could not have been, very well, otherwise. The Cabinet represents in the fullest degree the united voice of the nation. It will be impossible, henceforth, we hope, to single out individual ministers for attacks of the nature that have been directed against Mr. Churchill, Mr. Balfour and Lord Kitchener. And it will be impossible to pretend that the Cabinet does not represent, absolutely, fully and finally the voice and policy of the people. If we may presume, that ministers have decided to sink all questions of a domestic or otherwise controversial character, and all personal predilections for the sake of the one great task of devoting the energies of the Empire solely towards the successful prosecution of the war, there will be no field of operations left for the petty personalities and animosities which were recently very near to bringing the Empire into disgrace.

Notes of the Day.

The U. S. Waiting to See.

The announcement that the Nebraskan was under contract to supply coal to the American Fleet adds fresh picquancy to the new situation that has arisen between the United States and Germany. It is stated that the former is awaiting further information before taking action. We wonder what more information it can want. Perhaps President Wilson is waiting to make sure that the Nebraskan was not sunk by a British, French or Japanese submarine; or whether she was really flying twenty American flags or only hanging out the crew's pyjamas to dry! In the meanwhile, perhaps, an enterprising German submarine will sink one or two more American vessels while Washington is still waiting for those assurances from Berlin that were so tardily demanded after the Lusitania outrage. There are people who propound the idea that Germany is anxious deliberately to provoke the United States into war, in order that she may be able to throw up the sponge without loss of self-respect. He must be, indeed, an optimistic dunce in the Wilhelmstrasse, who hopes by insult and outrage to provoke President Wilson's government into anything but the mildest of protests.

Submarines in the Dardanelles.

Sometime ago we heard of three submarines, which had been despatched overland in parts from Germany to Constantinople, and which were being put together by German engineers at the docks at Tophane. Judging by the news of the torpedoing of the Triumph and the Majestic it would seem that now all these vessels are ready and have entered the arena. The submarine in the Dardanelles can do a deal of damage. The Straits are full of little bays and harbours where these craft can lie undetected even by aerial reconnaissance. The speed of the current opposite Chanak and Kilid Bahr is such that heavy vessels can only proceed at a dead slow speed, with the natural result that they afford an admirable target for torpedoes. No doubt the Admiralty have taken this latest development in Ottoman naval warfare into account and in all probability they have been quite prepared to receive the unwelcome news which has reached us yesterday and to-day. In considering our losses it is necessary to remember the extent and nature of the operations undertaken and the effect which a successful issue must have. These losses, much as they are to be deplored, are in no wise commensurate with the task accomplished. The Majestic, it may be mentioned, was the oldest British battleship. In her day she was flagship of the Channel Squadron and the pride of the service.

A Daring Exploit.

The splendid exploit of Lieutenant-Commander Holbrook, who penetrated into the Straits during the earlier stages of the war, has been quite eclipsed by the daring raid of the E 11 which got to the Golden Horn and discharged a torpedo at the Tophane arsenal. This arsenal is situated past the Seraglio Point, which guards the entrance into the port proper, and is in the very heart of the city, a stone's throw from the Imperial Palace and quite close to the German Embassy. In order to reach that point the submarine had to pass, firstly, the naval base of Nagara in the Straits, the fortified islands of Marmora in the sea of that name, and the Isles of Pamkipo, which dominate the passage to Stamboul itself, to say nothing of the fixed and floating mines. It is no exaggeration to say that this feat is the most thrilling episode in naval warfare which has taken place in this campaign, and it should damp the ardour of the enemy who are in all probability unduly inflated by their very minor successes in sinking two old battleships.

Allahabad Cant.

No one will be surprised to learn that the news of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's appointment as Secretary of State for India, has been received with unctuous satisfaction by the Allahabad organ of the official services, which takes upon itself to "congratulate India", on the fact. Mr. Chamberlain, it appears, in addition to being "one of the ablest of the Unionist leaders",—a comparative term, which, we suppose, does no harm to Lord Lansdowne, Lord Curzon, Mr. Bonar Law, etc.,—is a man of "broad views and unprejudiced where India is concerned." That, of course, is mere cant. Mr. Chamberlain holds the views of his party in regard to India,—and those are the views of Lord Curzon and Lord Ronaldshay, etc. This "The Pioneer" knows quite well and anyone who doubts it need only look up some of the new Secretary of State's speeches on India in set debates in the House of Commons. What "The Pioneer" means by "unprejudiced" is a belief in the infallibility of the Bureaucracy.

A Permanent Jail-bird.

On Thursday an "old offender" was sentenced to six years rigorous imprisonment on three charges of theft. It appears that this wretched man was in 1908 sentenced to 15 years on 15 different charges of theft, but the Government mercifully reduced the sentence to seven years. Recently he came out of jail and apparently at once embarked on a series of petty house breakings, stealing such articles as sleeve links, studs etc. He now goes back to prison for six years with two months' solitary confinement, a barbarous punishment that is still supposed by some people to cure rather than harden criminals. When he comes out of jail Tyebali Alibhoy will probably commence to steal again and get another six or eight years imprisonment, if there is an intelligent Khan Saheb in the C.I.D., to catch him. It appears to us that about six months would have fitted Tyebali Alibhoy's crime, and in this connection we would quote the following remarks of Mr. Justice Avory in the Court of Criminal Appeal on May 4th last:—

As to the sentence, the Court has frequently said that, whatever a prisoner's previous record might be, regard must be had to the character of the particular offence for which he was convicted on the occasion under consideration. A man was not to be sent to a long term of imprisonment merely because he had formerly been convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Another Hint to the Indian Courts.

On the same occasion another appeal was heard in which the appellant had been convicted of receiving stolen goods. In this case the judges again laid down principles which are not, but ought to be, followed in the Indian Courts. In delivering the judgment of the Court quashing the conviction in question Mr. Justice Low said:—

In directing the jury the Recorder had told them that, where goods had been stolen and the theft had been proved and the prisoner had been found in possession, the burden of proof was shifted, and it was for the prisoner to satisfy the jury that he came by the goods honestly. Apparently the Recorder's attention had not been called to the case of R. v. Abramovitch (31 The "Times" Law Reports, 89). The jury might have come to a different conclusion had they been properly directed, as the case was exceedingly weak on the facts, and it was impossible for the conviction to stand.

It is impossible to imagine anything more directly opposed to the traditions and principles of British justice than this placing of the onus on the accused to prove that he has not committed a crime.

Depression at the Bar.

One of the industries that have been gravely affected in England by the war is that of the law. Apparently so many people have gone to fight and so many others have other things more important to attend to that few have time for litigation. In mail week there was every indication that all the cases in the King's Bench Division list would come to an end in a few days and leave the judges with nothing to do. The matter is so serious that members of the Bar, who are so fond of joking in Court over other peoples' misfortunes, resent any sort of tendency to regard their own lightly. Thus we read in a Home paper that,

In one of the sugar cases which have helped to tide off the present crisis at the Bar, the sugar refiners pleaded that the war put an end practically to their business, and only a trickle was left. The Judge observed that this had happened to many other businesses, the Bar included, and one of the counsel replied that it was very serious; he knew too many cases to make any kind of joke about it.

But the judges can still joke,—or think they can. Mr. Justice Eve is reported as saying the other day that, "A hair on the head is worth two in the brush." But even the most notorious sycophants of the Junior Bar were too depressed to laugh.

The Censorship in Hong Kong.

We have, occasionally, to complain of the vagaries of the censorship in India. But we do not seem to be so badly off as Hong Kong. According to "Truth"

at Hong Kong the press is prohibited from publishing information as to the departures of steamers in the way of news, nor are the names of the vessels sailing permitted to appear in the official mail lists, but, nevertheless, full details are given every day in the shipping advertisements. Statements in home papers which have already been censored once have to be censored again before they can be reprinted in Hong Kong, and, in imitation of one of the eccentricities of the officials here, matter which one journal is forbidden to publish is permitted to appear in another. At home we are, at any rate, at liberty to criticise the censorship, but the "Hong Kong Telegraph" was actually required to insert an apology for having added to a telegram words to the effect that it arrived on a Saturday, but was not delivered to the "Telegraph" until the following morning.

All this is not quite so surprising when we learn that the censorship at Hong Kong is entrusted to school teachers and Government officials, who are released from their ordinary duties and paid five dollars a day in addition to their usual salaries A censorship of that kind would be quite popular in Bombay in certain circles.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 28.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. M. Bannerjee, Bar-at-Law, acts as Reporter, Indian Law Reports, High Court, Allahabad, vice Mr. W. K. Porter on five months' leave.

Mr. F. H. Stewart becomes Additional Member, Imperial Legislative Council, vice Mr. R. G. Monteath.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Addison, C.S., Land Acquisition Officer, Delhi, reverts to the Punjab.

Mr. Justice Beachcroft, Calcutta High Court, has been granted one month's leave in continuation of the long vacation.

Captain W. C. Gray, I.M.S., permanently goes to Madras but continues on military duty.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. H. Kealy is posted as Secretary, Frontier Province.

Lt.-Col. D. B. Blakeway officiates as Revenue Commissioner, Frontier Province, vice Lt.-Col. Rawlinson granted one year and six months' leave.

Major W. G. Hutchinson posted as Political Agent, Chagai.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. A. C. Rebello posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay.

Mr. W. V. Raghavan posted as Deputy Accountant-General, United Provinces.

Mr. G. H. Bailey posted as Assistant Comptroller, Assam.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Mayston becomes Director, Telegraph Engineering, Southern Circle.

Messrs. Termor and Cotter appointed Curators, Geological Survey.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Revds. Dixon and Williams employed on Military duty.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Following appointments are made to Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

To be Second-Lieutenants.—(Cavalry Branch):—J. P. Trousden, W. S. Shepherd, A. F. Dickson.

To be Second-Lieuts.—(Infantry Branch):—R. C. Millwards, W. S. Holmes, B. S. J. Smith, H. F. Dempster, H. R. Nicholson, G. H. Knowland, A. R. S. Hayne, S. F. Criper, C. M. Keddie, J. Tate, E. C. Abbott-Young, A. G. Mumford, H. G. E. Pilgrim and M. Robson.

Volunteer Officer's Decoration has been conferred on Captain J. Mucklow, Assam Valley Light Horse.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

DARING EXPLOIT.

SUBMARINE ENTERS GOLDEN HORN

ITALIANS SEIZE STRATEGIC POSITIONS.

FRENCH CAPTURE ABLAIN.

The British submarine E11 after attacking three supply ships in the Sea of Marmora entered the Golden Horn and discharged a torpedo at a transport along the arsenal. The torpedo was heard to explode.

While supporting the land operations in Gallipoli, the British battleship Majestic was torpedoed by a submarine, Most of the crew and officers are reported to be saved.

The axiliary ship Princess Erin has been accidentally blown up in Sheerness harbour. About 200 are reported to have perished.

Sir Henry Jackson has been appointed First Sea Lord in succession to Lord Fisher.

The Italians crossed the frontier at Brazzano four hours after the declaration of war, and the Austrians fled in half an hour. The Italians aimed not at an extensive advance but at seizing all the dominating points whence the Austrians might descend into the Italian valleys. In this they have been completely successful.

On the Tyrol-Trentino Frontier the Italians have extended northward. Their Alpine troops continue their successful work on the Carnia frontier.

Several hot actions have taken place north of Arras and have resulted in fresh French successes. They have captured Ablain and advanced beyond.

Eighteen French aeroplanes, carrying heavy bombs, attacked Ludwigshafen on the Rhine, where the most important explosive factories in Germany are situated. The attack was most effective and fires broke out in many places.

An unofficial report says that the German attack on the Russian centre in Galicia is unparalleled in the history of the war. The Russian retreat was most masterly, equal to that of Mons.

More Russian successes in the Caucasus are officially announced, including the capture of Erzerum.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, May 28.

President Arriaga has resigned.

Senhor Abel Pinho, President of the High Court of Justice, succeeds provisionally.

BRITISH NAVAL EXPLOIT.

SUBMARINE ENTERS THE GOLDEN HORN.

SENSATIONAL EXPLOIT

BRITISH SUBMARINE ENTERS CONSTANTINOPLE.

SEVERAL ENEMY BOATS ATTACKED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 28.

The Press Bureau announces that submarine E11, commanded by Martin Nasmith, sank a vessel full of ammunition in the Sea of Marmora, chased a heavily-laden supply ship and torpedoed her alongside the pier at Rodosto, and chased a store ship which ran ashore.

E11 then entered Constantinople and discharged a torpedo at a transport alongside the arsenal. The torpedo was heard to explode.

OPERATIONS IN GALLIPOLI.

BATTLESHIP MAJESTIC TORPEDOED,

LONDON, May 27, 11-25 p.m.

It is officially announced that an enemy submarine torpedoed and sank the battleship Majestic whilst the latter was supporting the operations at Gallipoli. Nearly all the officers and men were saved.

The battleship Majestic was completed in 1905 and had a displacement of 14,900 tons, with a speed of 17 knots. She carried four 12 inch guns, twelve 6 inch, eighteen 12 pounders, six 3 pounders and machine guns, and five torpedo tubes. The Majestic's compliement was 750.

RUMOURED SUBMARINE BASES IN MEDITERRANEAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 28.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The torpedoing of the Triumph follows persistent rumours of German submarine bases in some of the Mediterranean islands.

LOSS OF AUXILLARY SHIP.

ACCIDENTALLY BLOWN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 37, 11-25 p.m.

The auxiliary ship Princess Irene has been accidentally blown up in Sheerness harbour. There is probably only one survivor of those on board.

TWO HUNDRED PERISH.

MORE SEVERE THAN BULWARK EXPLOSION.

LONDON, May 28.

It is feared that two hundred perished on the Princess Irene.

In addition to the crew there were seventy-six dockyard workmen on board engaged in refitting.

The vessel was formerly a Canadian Pacific liner.

The explosion occurred at eleven in the morning and shook Sheerness.

It was more severe than the explosion on the Bulwark.

A column of flames and smoke shot up and the vessel disappeared.

THE SOUTHEND RAID.

TWO WOMEN KILLED AND CHILD INJURED.

LONDON, May 27.

The Press Bureau announces that two women were killed at Southend and a child was seriously injured. The material damage was very small.

Aeroplanes and seaplanes chased the Zeppelin which escaped to the east.

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

SUCCESSFUL TACTICAL ADVANCE.

STRATEGIC FRONTIER POSITIONS SEIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, May 27.

The Italians crossed the frontier at Brazzano four hours after the declaration of war and the Austrians fled after half an hour's fusillade.

The greatest success the first day was the capture of Monte Corada, 2,500 feet high, dominating the Indrio and Isonzo valleys. The Italians here expected serious resistance, but the bombardment and enthusiasm of the troops rendered the position untenable in a few hours.

The Italian advance in the Friuli region is tactically important, marking the first step in the effective occupation of territory and the advance in the Trentino is strategically valuable.

The frontier here is a triangle with its base on the Alps and Apex on Garda, everywhere descending towards Italy. It is closely commanded by the enemy's positions.

The Italians aimed therefore not at an extensive advance but at seizing all the dominating points whence the Austrians might descend into the Italian Valleys.

In this the Italians have completely succeeded.

FURTHER SUCCESSES.

CONSOLIDATION OF OCCUPIED POSITIONS.

ROME, May 28.

A communiqué says on the frontier of Tyrol and Trentino we occupied, on the 25th instant, Altissimo, which is the Northern group of the Baldo range.

The enemy were forced to retire and abandoned material.

Our artillery on the Tonezza Plateau is bombarding enemy works.

Our success in the Gegano Valley, on the frontier of Carinthia, is confirmed.

We occupied Prevala, the saddle-head of the Raccolana Valley, and the approaches to the Dogna Valley.

Our losses were four killed and a few wounded.

The consolidation of the occupied positions continues.

The general situation is strong.

ADVANCING ITALIANS

WELCOMED EVERYWHERE.

ROME, May 28.

A communiqué says:—On the Tyrol-Trentino frontier we extended northward in the districts of lakes Idro and carda, also in the rugged region between the lakes.

Prominent persons in towns welcomed the advancing Italians and expressed the devotion of the inhabitants.

Our Alpine troops continue their successful work on the Carnia frontier, taking prisoners.

We also occupied Grandno.

The towns people were most enthusiastic.

A squadron of Italian airships have uprooted part of the line between Trieste and Nabresina.

FIGHTING A SEASONED ENEMY.

ROME, May 27.

In a stirring address to the troops, King Victor Emmanuel says:—"You are fighting a seasoned enemy but your indomitable dash will certainly defeat him."

ITALY'S INTERVENTION

BALKAN DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 28.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables;—

The Italian fan-shaped invasion of Austria has gone forward, successfully covering the troops now holding the passes and other important points ready for the main armies' big eastern movement on the Trieste side in securing all the river line and railway. Italians are showing themselves vigorous in opening actions and have delivered several effective bayonet charges.

In diplomatic circles Italy's intervention is regarded as changing the situation and as giving all neutral Europe a lead against the German menace. Neutral attitudes will now be extremely difficult to maintain. The moral and political tide is wholly against the enemy. Balkan developments are expected.

Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Birdwood who was recently wounded in the Dardanelles fighting is reported to have sufficiently recovered to be able to resume his duties.

FRESH FRENCH SUCCESSES.

CAPTURE OF ABLAIN.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING IN FLANDERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, May 28.

The evening communiqué says:—Along the Yser Canal there is intermittent artillery fighting.

Several hot actions have taken place north of Arras and have resulted in fresh French successes.

In the region of Angres two German counter-attacks have been repulsed.

French attacks captured trenches, then the cemetery and the village of Ablain. The troops advanced beyond and captured four hundred prisoners, incuding several officers.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

GERMANS CHOKED BY THEIR OWN GAS.

LONDON, May 27.

"Eyewitness" with Headquarters says that the German casualties were exceedingly heavy over the week-end. Thirty officers were killed and wounded in a bathing-house by a howitzer shell at La Bassee.

The fifty-seventh Prussian Infantry at Festhubert on May 16th and 18th lost 2,400 out of 3,000.

The use of gas has not been entirely one-sided; a French shell smashed a cylinder and the Germans suffered from gas which escaped. It is believed that a British shell achieved a similar result.

DEATH OF VICTORIA CROSS HERO,

LONDON, May 27.

A letter from the front reports that Michael O'Leary, recipient of the Victoria Cross, has been killed in the recent fighting.

WAR CONTINGENT FROM JAMAICA.

JAMAICA, May 27.

The Imperial Government has accepted the Jamaica contingent for active service. There is no limit to the number commprising the contingent.

RACING AT NEW MARKET.

NEW DERBY AND OAKS STAKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 27.

Three days' racing has been arranged at Newmarket to commence on June 15th, including a race confined to horses entered for the Derby for 1915.

The race will be called the New Derby Stakes, the sweepstakes will be a hundred sovereigns each with a thousand added given by Lord Derby.

There will also be a race called the New Oaks Stakes for fillies entered for the Oaks.

The distance and weights for both races will be the same as at Epsom.

FRENCH AIR RAID.

EXPLOSIVE FACTORIES ATTACKED.

FIRES BREAK OUT IN MANY PLACES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, May 27.

The communique says:—The Belgians in the region of Dixmude drove the Germans back by a counter-attack. The German attack was stopped by Belgian fire.

We carried trenches south-westward of Souchez last night, making prisoners.

Our artillery broke a German attack eastward of Neuville.

Eighteen French aeroplanes carrying heavy bombs attacked Ludwigshafen, where the most important explosive factories in Germany are situated. The aeroplanes flew over hundred kilometres. The attack was most effective and fires broke out in many places.

CABINET MEETING.

A HISTORIC GATHERING.

LONDON, May 27.

The Cabinet this afternoon was a historic gathering. Mr. Asquith heartily welcomed his colleagues, after which important business was, it is understood, discussed.

A noteworthy feature was the hearty welcome given to Mr. Henderson on his arrival at Downing Street.

LORD FISHER'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, May 28.

Sir Henry Jackson has been appointed First Sea Lord in succession to Lord Fisher.

Sir Arthur Wilson remains in an advisory capacity on the Board of the Admiralty.

FRENCH CONFIDENCE IN NEW CABINET

PARIS, May 27.

The new British Cabinet is viewed very favourably in France and confidence is expressed that Great Britain will now make war with greater unity, method and vigour.

ITALY'S PRIZE VESSELS.

QUESTION OF CARGOES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 23.

The Government of India are making enquiries from the Home Government with a view to ascertain what effect the seizure by the Italian Government of enemy vessels hitherto sheltering in Italian ports will have upon the arrangement for relief of cargoes.

It is understood that Indian trade is interested in the cargoes of several vessels at present at Massowah and others at Syracuse and Sardania.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

ARRAS.—In France, about 23 miles north-west of *Cambrai*.

ANGRES.—In France, eight miles north of *Arras*.

ABLAIN.—In France, eight miles north-west of Arras.

SOUCHEZ.—In France, six miles north of Arras.

NEUVILLE.—In France, five miles north of Arras.

LA BASSEE.—In France, ten miles north of Lens.

FESTUBERT.—In France, three miles north-west of La Bassee.

DIXMUDE.—In Belgium, 15 miles South of Ostend.

LUDWIGSHAFEN.—A town of the Bavarian Palatine, on the Rhine's left bank, opposite Maunheim.

RODOSTO.—A town of Turkey, on the north shore of the Sea of Marmora, 60 miles W of Constantinople.

SOUTHEND.—Seaport town on the Essex coast, looking on the Thames estuary.

SHAVLE.—In Russia, 77 miles N. N. W. of Kovno, on the Railway from Vilna to Libau.

PRZEMYSL.—In Galicia, 61 miles west of Lemberg.

FRIULI.—The Italian province of Udine. On the north and east it extends to the Austrian frontier.

GARDA.—A beautiful lake, between Lombardy and Venetia, its northern end extending in Austrian Tyrol.

BATTLE IN GALICIA.

UNPARALLELED GERMAN ATTACK.

RUSSIANS' MASTERLY RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 27.

An Ivangorod message to the "Times" dated May 23rd says that the German attack on the Russian centre in Galicia is unparalleled in the history of war.

Batteries were massed in tiers and a torrent of fire destroyed the Russian centre through which the Germans poured, expecting leisurely to destroy the wings, but the Russian retreat was most masterly and equal to that from Mons.

The German check on the San was due to failure of ammunition consequent on the fact that the rapidity of the Russian retirement lengthened the German communication.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN SHAVLE.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

PETROGRAD, May 28.

It is officially announced that the Russians in the successful fighting in the Shavle region captured several hundred prisoners and a number of automobiles.

The enemy made an attack with gas at Jedwabno, but without success.

The enemy attacked our whole front in Galicia, between the Vistula and the San, but was everywhere repulsed with great loss.

A desperate battle continues between Przemysl and the River Lubaszewka and Przemysl and the Dniester marshes.

The enemy has been nowhere successful and has lost enormously.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN CAUCASUS.

URUMIAH OCCUPIED.

PETROGRAD, May 28.

A communiqué says:—

In the Caucasus we defeated the Turks in the regions of Dilman and Van.

We occupied Urumiah.

We also defeated the Kurds southwards of Meliazgherd.

SINKING OF THE NEBRASKAN

AMERICA AWAITS INFORMATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 28.

The London correspondent of the "C. and M. Gazette" cables:—London, May 27:—

The Nebraskan was under contract to supply coal for American fleet due at Norfolk, Virginia, on June 4. America awaits definite information concerning the matter.

The "Morning Post's" Washington correspondent says, "It is recognised that if the "Lusitania" procedure was adopted it makes little difference what answer Germany makes to the American Note."

Sir Edgar Speyer has left for New York in an American boat.

The "Daily Mail's" Copenhagen correspondent states that Horr Ballin has been removed to a nerve clinic. It is stated that his condition is serious.

The London County Council now states that no man who is eligible for his Majesty's forces will be allowed to resume work.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

A LOCK-OUT THREATENED.

LONDON, May 27.

A lookout is threatened in the Lancashire cotton trade owing to the demand of Card-room Operatives for a war bonus. The Operative Spinners' Amalgamation has joined the dispute applying for a similar concession.

KING OF GREECE BETTER.

ATHENS, May 27.

The King has rallied somewhat.

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF CARDIGAN

LONDON, May 27.

The death of the Countess of Cardigan is announced.

LONDON LETTER.

THE ATTACKS ON THE GOVERNMENT

DAILY VILIFICATION OF MINISTERS

HEARTENING THE ENEMY

CABINET AND THE DRINK EVIL.

Our London letter this week throws some further light on the agitation which produced the Cabinet crisis. "The Times," "The Morning Post," "The Globe" and "The Daily Express" and other Northcliffe papers appear to have joined in a daily vilification of Ministers. "The Daily Telegraph" and Mr. Garvin's papers had been exceptions.

The reasons for Mr. Lloyd George's abandonment of his original scheme for dealing with the drink evil are explained.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 7.

It might be said, with a large measure of truth, that this has been the most critical week since the beginning of the war. The struggle for the possession of the Channel coast has been terrific. The fighting round Ypres has been more furious and deadly than any during the winter or even than Neuve Chapelle, and it has been marked by the first use of poisonous gas as a regular weapon of trench warfare. The events in Galicia, still uncertain, have evidently been of a momentous character. Italy has been engaged in making her decision, while in the Far East the dispute between China and Japan has every day taken on a more serious aspect. At home the country has been learning from the Chancellor of the Exchequer some details of the financial burden of the war and has faced the colossal fact of a national budget six times as great as any hitherto presented. Yet no one could truthfully say that, confronted with this unexampled combination of events any one of which would in other times have been regarded as of terrible significance, the British public has quailed or in any degree shown a slackening of courage and resolution. Quite the contrary.

THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS ENEMIES.

To anyone comparing the condition of affairs in England to-day with their condition three months ago, the most striking fact would unquestionably be the difference in the position of the Government. Or, to be accurate, the difference would be noted as having occurred in the position of individual members of the Cabinet. Political strife is suspended during the war. Parties have nominally ceased to exist. Their leaders have called a truce. The understanding is that so long as danger exists from the foreign foe, no man is for a party but all are for the State. But the Briton is a political animal. He cannot suppress the instinct of quarrelling, still less the impulse to judge harshly the people in authority. With the beginning of war the Parliamentary Opposition went out of business, and for nine months there has been nothing, in either Parliament or Press, of the regular organised attack and defence. The Press Censorship and the Defence of the Realm Act are powerful in preventing one kind of criticism and another. But the Government has been made to realise that, while it is not attacked collectively in any serious fashion, certain of its members are being pursued with varying intensity and malignity, in ways that are far more unpleasant than those practised when there is no pretence at the maintenance of a party truce. On the whole it is Mr. Churchill who has to stand up to the most virulent assaults. He is accused of criminal blundering and high-handedness, and particularly of acting as head of the Navy either without the sanction of his colleagues in the Cabinet or directly against the advice of Lord Fisher and the other lords of the Admiralty. As last autumn he was abused for the adventure of Antwerp, so now he is denounced as the man directly and solely responsible for the costly and prolonged operations at the Dardanelles. The "Morning Post" allows no intermission in its bombardment upon Mr. Churchill; but in the Northcliffe Press and its allies the object of attack varies day by day. Now it is Lord Haldane, to whom, as the country knows, was due the military organisation which made the first expeditionary army and its reinforcements possible. Now it is Mr. McKenna, who, like the Chancellor, is reckoned always fair game. Now it is the Prime Minister, or even Lord Kitchener himself,—because, apparently, they are guilty of the unpardonable crime of optimism and refuse to be bullied into the abandonment of voluntary recruiting.

VILIFIERS OF ENGLAND.

But whoever the victim of the moment, the game of these papers, from the "Times" and "Morning Post" at one end to the "Globe" and the "Daily Express" at the other, is always the same,—the attribution of incompetence or indifference, blundering action or some kind of favouring of the enemy. Add to this the reckless talk about national frivolity and self-indulgence, of shirking in the workshop and dodging the recruiting office, and we get the outlines of the pictures of England which a section of so-called patriotic press is painting day by day,—for the bewilderment of the neutral nations, the heartening of the enemy, and the depression of our magnificent men in the trenches, who are facing death under more terrifying conditions than have ever before prevailed on the battlefield. It is good, however, to note that by no means all the papers which in normal times are opposed to the Government have joined in this ignoble campaign. The "Daily Telegraph" has maintained a tone of admirable fairness. Mr. Garvin, in the "Pall Mall" and the "Observer," has taken an independent stand. The "Spectator" in its own peculiar fashion has rebuked its contemporaries. And the provincial press, much nearer as a rule to the actualities of public opinion, has behaved with decency and dignity. Some of the journals which have deserved the severest blame are among the most widely read papers in the country; but happily there is no reason to conclude that their present tone reflects the feeling of the bulk of their readers. Indeed, the fact is probably the other way about. The British public has a real deep sense of responsibility in times such as the present. It realises instinctively the enormous difficulties of the men at the head, and is very little influenced by the chameleon changes and childish tactics of the sensational press. In time, it may be, our public will come to believe as little of what appears in the "popular" Press as they believe in America,—and one cannot put it stronger than that. But the evil is not materially lessened on that account. We know our own papers and take them at a reasonable valuation. The rest of the world cannot do so, for it does not know the facts. And the reputation of England suffers in consequence.

GOVERNMENT AND THE DRINK.

When Mr. Lloyd George last week outlined the Government's scheme for dealing with the drink problem, it was evident that the hostile forces had been too strong for him. As he put it himself, everybody was agreed upon the evil until the remedies began to be discussed. It is, of course, true that no English Government has ever attempted to deal in any drastic fashion with the liquor interest without burning its fingers. But then no Government has been called upon to handle it in circumstances resembling those that exist to-day. The country in general had been aroused. The support of the Conservative chiefs had been secured. The leaders of the Temperance party, had, contrary to expectation, pledged themselves to support a scheme of government purchase and control. The large brewers themselves were not opposed, for they recognise that theirs is a non-progressive industry and the present, therefore, is the time to secure the best possible terms. Why then did the Government hang back and compel Mr. Lloyd George to submit to the House of Commons a set of proposals which, it was known, would not please any party and could never be carried into effect? The answer is that Mr. Lloyd George failed to carry the Cabinet with him. The adherents of state purchase were not strong enough to outweigh the opposition of the Treasury, which was frightened at the prospect of having to raise, in the thick of the most ruinous war ever entered upon, a sum of 250 millions or more for the buying out of the liquor interests.

True, there are experts like Mr. Arthur Sherwell ready to prove that the purchase would be a fine thing for the nation, merely as a financial speculation. But they could not convert the Treasury, and Mr. Lloyd George accordingly had to content himself with a small measure which represented all he was able to save from the colossal scheme which he was prepared to undertake. What is the result? The Government cannot carry its proposals for the greatly increased taxes upon spirits, wines, and heavy beers; Scotland and Ireland, on account of the whisky distilleries, are in revolt against the taxes; and if the Government secures that part of the Bill which gives it power to take over or to shut up public-houses in areas given up to the production of armaments, it will find itself confronted with all kinds of difficulties, not the least of which will be questions of compensation. This is a somewhat distressing result of the eager discussions of the last two months. And it is all the more to be regretted since everyone has known from the beginning that control of the liquor traffic could not possibly be secured, even at a time of the gravest national peril, without agreement between the several parties and interests, reinforced by the right kind of appeal to the better mind of the public.

REPRISALS.

There has been no subject more eagerly discussed during the past week or two than the question of reprisals. What is a nation at war to do when it finds that the enemy is employing what Mr. Lloyd George called some of the blackest arts ever devised by man? Mechanical warfare tends inevitably to destroy the once-prized chivalry of conflict, and if ever the story of this war is told there will be an appalling tale of the killing of wounded and the maltreatment of prisoners in addition to all the established horrors of battle and invasion. When it comes to poisonous gases, the limit of barbarity seems to be reached; but the question is, what are the armies attacked in this fashion to do by way of counterstroke? The question of reprisals is less difficult, we may admit, when it concerns the treatment of prisoners of war, a question by which English opinion is at the moment profoundly disturbed. Stories of the most shocking character have been circulating in England as to the treatment of British prisoners of war in Germany, and the conclusion is that in many instances there is no discoverable relation between the instances quoted and the announcement by Mr. Churchill some time ago that the crews of German submarines captured could not be accorded the honours of war. Both Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener have been using strong, if carefully measured, language on the subject, and it is noticeable that Lord Kitchener's condemnation of German methods has caused him to be roundly abused in the German Press. This is a new experience for him. The Germans, to do them justice, refrain as a rule from vituperating the leaders of the Army and Navy; their epithets are reserved for the politicians. In the present case the Germans denounce Lord Kitchener for having accepted without inquiry all kinds of wild stories and thereby joined the libellers of Germany. We shall in due course get further news of the batches of prisoners who are said to be suffering from the excessive tender mercies of the Germans. In the meantime, it is gratifying to learn that the British officers who were transferred from camp to jail in reply to Mr. Churchill's announcement as to the crews of the submarines have not been subjected to any great hardships. The report made upon them by Mr. Gerard, the American ambassador in Berlin, shows that their condition (at all events when his visit of inspection was made) was less deplorable than the English public feared. This report has naturally had the effect of allaying public anxiety to some extent; but it is certain that any fresh evidence tending to show that British prisoners are being cruelly treated will lead to an outcry for the sharpest reprisals on the part of the government in this country.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL OF ITALY.

Who has gone to the Front in supreme command of the land and sea forces

FIANCE GOING TO THE FRONT

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO MARRY REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Chaudhuri delivered judgment in the application made by Mrs. Vivienne Marie Willis, better known in musical circles as Madame Dagmar, of the "Conservatoire de Musique," to grant her leave to marry before the expiry of six months after the decree nisi for dissolution of marriage made absolute. She got a decree for dissolution of marriage ten years ago but that decree was made absolute on Monday last. Her present application was on the ground that her fiancé was expected at any moment to go to the front.

His Lordship in delivering judgment said: "In this case I am asked if I could antidate my judgment. But I do not think that I have got any power to antidate my judgment in a matter of this kind. I clearly cannot give leave to the lady to marry.

INDIA'S SERVICES TO THE EMPIRE.

LADY SYDENHAM'S HOPE.

Lady Sydenham, who presided on April 30 at a meeting of the Women's Indian Study Association at the Imperial Institute, expressed the hope that the Empire would emerge from the war purified by sacrifice and suffering. They all understood and warmly appreciated, she declared, the splendid patriotism of the Chiefs of India, and the great gallantry of the Indian troops.

Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, in the course of an address on "India's Fighting Forces," said one dominant influence in the Indian Army, which was recruited entirely on the voluntary system, was its wonderful loyalty to and respect for the King-Emperor. The soldiers felt they were fighting in the service of a loving monarch, not a mere political entity. There was no question that all ideas of political reform in India were bound up with the sense of loyalty, the sense of personal bond, which existed between the people and the King-Emperor. When the Indian soldiers, who were now fighting returned they would tell their children what they had done. Was it not our duty to produce conditions in India under which those children would be better educated than their fathers, under which the boys would become, if possible, better soldiers than their fathers—if not in bravely, because that was impossible—in intelligence and in other respects? Was it not desirable and reasonable also that the wish of the soldiers for better material conditions and better allowances for their families, which would enable them to improve their homes and maintain their traditions of chivalry and courage, should be our special care?

The Rev. F. Lenwood, who followed, said he had little doubt that many Indians entertained the idea that after they had fought for Britain it was the duty of this country to give them fuller privileges, fuller control in their own country; and even where such ideas were not articulate it would be statesmanlike to meet them. This was one of the consequences which must follow the present war, and the magnificent service which Indians had rendered during the crisis.

PUNJAB DACOITY TRIALS

RESULTS UP TO MAY 15.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 28.

A Press communiqué states:—The following are the results of trials of dacoity cases which occurred during the recent disturbances in the South Western Punjab obtained during the fortnight ending the 15th May, 1915.

Of 2,121 persons sent for trial 260 were convicted and 670 discharged, while the remainder are still under trial. These figures include those tried both by the Special Tribunal and by the courts of magistrates and under the Frontier Crimes Regulation in the Leiah tahsil of the Muzaffargarh district.

The sentences indicted in cases of convictions were as follows:—

One of 12 years' rigorous imprisonment.
Eight of 10 years' transportation.
Twenty-six of 7 years' transportation.
Twelve of 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and in one case a five of Rs. 100.
Eight of 6 years' rigorous imprisonment.
Sixty-three of 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.
Thirty-six of 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.
One of 4 years' transportation.
Fifty-six of 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.
Thirty of 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.
Two of 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.
One of 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.
Four of 1 day's imprisonment and fine of rupees 50.
Two of the period of confinement already undergone.

KOT ISAWALA CASE

MULTAN TRIBUNAL'S JUDGMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MOOLTAN, May 28.

In their judgment in the Kot Isawala case the Special Tribunal describes the confusion in various identifications which was added to by witnesses individually, identifying the accused they had never named before and omitting to identify some they had actually named. The evidence regarding the recovery of stolen property was too unsatisfactory to carry conviction. The Court held that a *prima facie* case has been made out against Ghulam and Ahmed, the latter being an absconder. The defence of the former was absolutely worthless. He was accordingly, sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment including three month's solitary for receiving stolen property knowing it was obtained by dacoity.

PUNJAB HINDUS' REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 28.

The Punjab Hindu Sabha, Lahore, has addressed a representation to the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of recent dacoities now being tried before the Special Tribunal at Multan expressing the dismay of the Hindu community that real criminals should not have been brought to book and asking for fresh investigation and fresh trial of these cases in the light of evidence given by Mr. Coatman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mozuffergarh, and praying that the conduct of the prosecution should be strengthened by the appointment of senior European counsel.

CALCUTTA PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

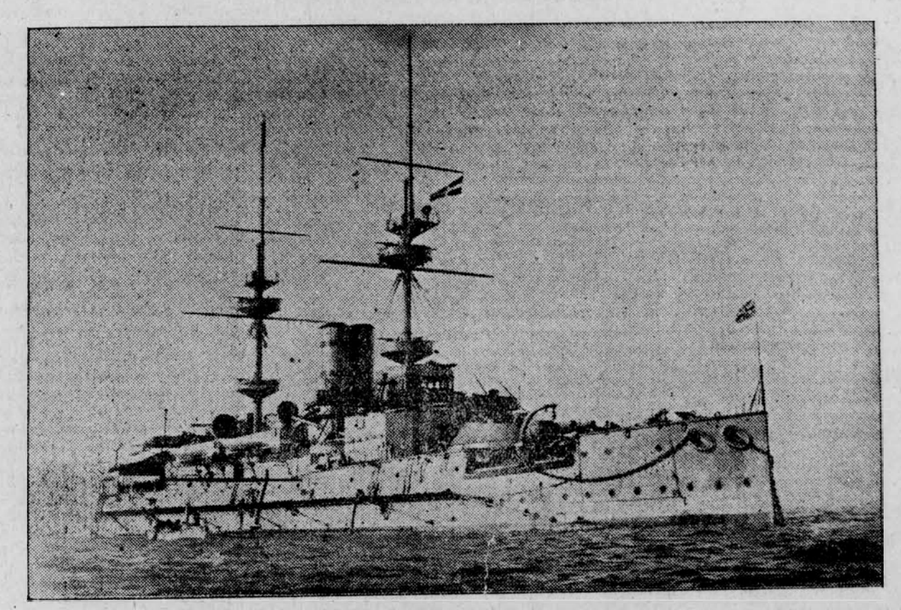
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

The annual meeting of the Calcutta Prisoners' Aid Society was held this afternoon in the old Sessions Court of Calcutta, High Court.

Mr. Justice Beacheroft, President of the Society occupied the chair. The Report for fifteen months from 1st January, 1915, to 31st March, 1915, showed that ninety-four discharged prisoners were helped by the Society. Of these 32 were European and Eurasians and 62 Indians. Rs. 251 were spent for the relief of European discharged prisoners. There were thirteen ex-convicts employed in workshops on 1st January, 1915, and fifty-six men were admitted during the period under report. The amount of wages earned by these during fifteen months was Rs. 4713-2.

H. M. S. MAJESTIC



Which has been torpedoed while operating in support of the land troops in Gallipoli.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

STRENGTH IN PEACE AND WAR

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

The following estimate of the peace and war strengths of the Italian army supplied by the Military Correspondent of "The Times" will be read with interest:—

Liability to serve in the Army or the Navy is general and personal in Italy. This liability lasts for 19 years, and begins at the age of 20. The annual contingent is divided into three categories. The first of these joins the standing Army; the second the same, but with unlimited leave; the third is enrolled in the Territorial Militia.

Service in the standing Army is for two years, after which period men complete in its reserve a total of eight years, service, then join the Mobile Militia for four years, and thence pass into the Territorial Militia for the rest of their service. The second category men receive a few months' training and pass from one part of the Army to another like the rest. Italian regiments are recruited from all parts of the country, but on mobilization are filled up by reservists locally, in such districts as the regiments happen to be quartered. About one-half of the reservists embodied on mobilization will usually have had no previous connexion with the regiments in which they serve in war.

PEACE AND WAR STRENGTHS.

The peace strength last year before the war began was 14,121 officers, 250,000 other ranks and 55,727 horses. The approximate war strength is something over a million—namely 515,000 for the standing Army, 245,000 for the Mobile Militia, and 340,000 for the Territorial Militia. In war there will probably be formed four Armies each of two to four Army Corps and one cavalry division.

The Army Corps varies in strength. It may contain only two Regular divisions, or may have a Mobile Militia division added to it. In the first case its strength will be 25,000 men, with 104 guns, and 18 machine-guns; in the second case 37,000 men, 134 guns, and 26 machine-guns. There will probably be 14 Army Corps mobilized in first line. In addition to the 24 divisions of the 12 existing Army Corps there are 26 Alpine battalions of the first line with 38 Mobile Militia companies behind them; 26 Alpine battalions of the third line, 54 mountain batteries of first and second line, six battalions of Carabinieri, and 23 battalions of Customs Guards with Militia formations behind them.

In peace there are 389 battalions of Alpini Grenadiers, Bersaglieri, and Line; 150 squadrons of cavalry, 263 horse, field, mountain, and heavy batteries, and 190 companies of fortress artillery and technical troops. These expand on mobilization into a total, for all three lines, of 824 battalions, 180 squadrons, 360 batteries and 475 fortress artillery and technical companies. The first line, excluding the garrison of Libya and the Customs Guards and Ersatz troops, will probably number 544 battalions, 180 squadrons, 360 batteries, 20 fortress artillery regiments, and 124 technical companies. The strength of the first line will be about 700,000 men.

EQUIPMENT IN ARMS.

The Italian infantry are armed with the 6.5mm. Mannlicher-Carcano magazine rifle, pattern 91. A part of the Territorial Militia still have the Vetterli-Vitali, model 70/87. Officers have the sword and automatic pistol. The war found the Italian artillery in process of re-armament. It possessed about 100 field batteries armed with the 75mm. Krupp Q.F. field gun, and others with an older weapon. Meanwhile the deport gun, 75mm., pattern 1911, had been adopted, and 100 batteries of these guns should have been delivered by the end of last year. There are some useful 6m. batteries of Krupp howitzers and a large assortment of siege and fortress guns running up to large calibres. The normal siege trains include 9, 12, and 15cm. guns and 15 and 21cm. howitzers. These are stored in the northern fortresses, but heavier weapons will doubtless figure in the field.

The Italian Army has passed through many difficult days, but it has improved of late years, and has the advantage of the experience of the campaign in Libya behind it. During the time which has elapsed since the war began Italy has had time to fit herself out with the war material, and especially with the field artillery equipment and ammunition, of which she was deficient last year. It is probable that there has been some development of reserve formations and that the defences in the north are now complete.

RANGOON TAXI-CAB MURDER CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 28.

Sales Ariff, belonging to a respectable Mahomedan family in Rangoon and Shaik Karim, chaffeur of taxi cab No. 24, who were arrested on Monday in connection with murder at the Royal Lake of Aung Aye Maung, Record Keeper in the Chief Court, were brought up before the Western Divisional Magistrate to-day and Mr. Giles applied for bail.

Counsel pointed out that there was no case against Ariff and there was absolutely no fear of his absconding.

After hearing counsel his Worship refused bail and remanded both the accused to jail till June 2.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

STRAINED RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER REFUSED

(Before Justices Beaman and Macleod.)

NARAYAN GURURAO JOSHI v. KING-EMPEROR.

This was a petition presented by Mr. Joshi, a pleader practising at Athni, Belgaum District, to transfer his case from the Court of Mr. K. G. Kulkarni Sub-Judge of Athni to some other Court.

The application had first come on before Justices Heaton and Shah, who granted a rule asking the Subordinate Judge whether he was proceeding under section 476 or section 478 of the Cr. P. Code.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE'S EXPLANATION.

The Subordinate Judge in his report to the High Court stated that he was proceeding under section 478. The application was thereupon argued before Justices Beaman and Macleod on the 13th of May, when their Lordships issued an order asking the Sub-Judge to make a report on the allegations made by the petitioner in his affidavit. The Sub-Judge stated that it was not true that he was not on good terms with the petitioner, that he had remarked on the latter's conduct in his judicial capacity and that the petitioner had not made out a single point as regards the ill-feeling between them. Mere passing of remarks did not show any personal bias against persons. The proceedings were taken under section 478 instead of under section 476 as he thought that the case should be tried by a Court of Sessions having regard to the position of the accused and the severe nature of the offences. He could not see why Mr. Joshi was anxious to have the case before a Magistrate instead of a higher tribunal. If Mr. Joshi was inclined to think that the Sessions Judge was prejudiced against him inasmuch as he had passed some adverse remarks against him, there could not be the slightest objection to the case being sent to any other Sessions Court of a Kanarese District. If Mr. Joshi thought that he would have a chance of being discharged by a Magistrate, that chance was still open to him in his Court. His Court was perfectly aware of its full responsibility. Its actions were open to supervision and control by the higher Courts. There was no reason for Mr. Joshi to suppose that he would not have a just and impartial inquiry. He also denied having called the pleaders by the unparliamentary epithets attributed to him.

The case again came on for final hearing yesterday before Justices Beaman and Macleod.

NO PRIMA FACIE CASE.

Mr. Talyarkhan for the petitioner, contended that the report of the sub-judge did not help the Court in any way. The incidents did take place, although the sub-judge denied that he bore any ill-feeling towards Mr. Joshi. His client was afraid and mightily afraid if the enquiry were conducted by Mr. Kulkarni. He would be committed to the Sessions, despite the fact that there was no "prima facie" case against him.

Beaman J:—Why do you assume that Mr. Kulkarni would send the case to the Sessions?

Mr. Talyarkhan:—It was open to Mr. Kulkarni to commit him to the Sessions, even in the absence of a "prima facie" case.

Beaman J:—His explanation can be asked for in that event.

Mr. Talyarkhan:—It was always open for the Sub-Judge to say that there was in his opinion sufficient evidence for a "prima facie" case and even if there was not, he can excuse himself by saying that it was an error of judgment.

Counsel further submitted that his client was afraid of the disgrace if he was committed to the Sessions. Having regard to the incidents that took place, it was clear that Mr. Kulkarni had not an open mind. The law provided for a transfer of cases in particular instances and this was a proper and fit case for transfer contemplated by law. The Sub-Judge started a double-barrelled inquiry.—First he gave notice to Mr. Joshi and then he started a private enquiry regarding his professional conduct. In addition, he started a third proceeding in which he examined certain pleaders.

Macleod J:—That is not in your petition.

Mr. Talyarkhan:—Yes, My Lord. The reason was, we did not get the copies.

"REMARKS MERELY CATCHING PHRASES."

Counsel then referred to several rulings.

Beaman J:—We want the law and not remarks from judgments, which are sometimes merely catching phrases.

Mr. Talyarkhan:—I look upon the judgments as containing more than that.

Counsel put it to their Lordships that a fair and impartial trial could not be had from Mr. Kulkarni under the circumstances. Petitioner did not desire to take the case from the Sub-Judge if the latter were to commence proceedings only under section 476.

The Government Pleader showed cause against the rule, contending that the object of the accused was solely that the case should be tried before a Magistrate who had not got a first-hand knowledge of the facts. Mr. Joshi's allegations were unfounded.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Macleod in delivering the judgment of the Court, observed:—This was a rule granted to Mr. Joshi, a pleader of Athni, calling upon the Subordinate Judge to show cause why certain proceedings taken by him against Mr. Joshi should not be transferred. At the time the rule was granted it was not clear whether the proceedings were under section 478 or 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code; and a report was called for from the Subordinate Judge whereupon he reported that he was proceeding under section 478. It was argued before us that the applicant was apprehensive, that he would not get a fair trial before the Subordinate Judge, and that therefore he was entitled to the transfer. We therefore called upon the Subordinate Judge to reply to the charges made against him by Mr. Joshi.

COMPLETE ANSWER TO THE CHARGES.

We have now got the reply of the Subordinate Judge before us and we are satisfied that that report in itself is a complete answer to the charges made against him by Mr. Joshi and we see no reason to doubt that if the proceedings went on before the Subordinate Judge, that Mr. Joshi would not have a perfectly fair hearing or trial. But at the same time it seems desirable on general principles that these allegations having been made and Mr Joshi being apprehensive in his mind that he would not receive a fair treatment, that the proceeding should go under section 476 instead of section 478. The reason given by the Subordinate Judge for proceeding under section 478 is that the offences charged against the accused were serious although not exclusively triable by a Court of Sessions and he also had regard to the position of the accused one of the leading pleaders of his Court. However we gather now from what had fallen by way of suggestions from the applicant's counsel that the applicant is perfectly willing to be tried by a Magistrate and that he had no desire that the case should of necessity go before the Sessions Court. Therefore there is no reason why the inquiry before the Subordinate Judge should not be proceeded with and no reason why he should not send the case to the Magistrate under section 476 for inquiry or trial.

AN "UNFORTUNATE" THING.

We wish expressly to point out that nothing is said here that casts the slightest reflections upon the Subordinate Judge. The thing is unfortunate, that the relations between the Bar and the Judge in this Court are so strained and we should be extremely sorry to think that any remarks made in this case should make the position worse or should lead to the local Bar thinking that they have secured a victory over the Bench; and they may rest satisfied that we have not done so in this case. Therefore we direct that the Subordinate Judge should proceed under section 476 and if he thinks after making a preliminary inquiry that the case should be sent to the nearest Magistrate for inquiry or trial he should do so.

Mr. Talyarkhan with Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the applicant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE JUDGE AND THE JURY.

JURY'S VERDICT UPHELD.

(Before Justices Beaman and Macleod.)

MALKARI IRAPPA GEJJI AND ANOTHER v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a reference submitted by Mr. L. C. Crump, Sessions Judge of Belgaum under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code as he had disagreed with the unanimous verdict of the jury, who found the accused not guilty of murder under section 302 I. P. C.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused are charged with committing the murder of Sattava, widow of one Yellappa, who died leaving no children. The first accused is the son of Yellappa and is therefore the nearest heir to Yellappa's property after the decease of Satteva. The prosecution suggested that this woman Satteya had expressed an intention of giving away her property in favour of her sister's son Rama, and hence there arose a quarrel between her and the first accused. At the time of murder Satteva was living in the garden along with her servant and close to the hut in which she was living there was a hut belonging to the first accused. It was alleged that on the 9th January, shortly after sunset, the accused persons came to the hut of Satteva and attacked her. The first accused beat her with a stick and the second accused with fists. Satteva died of the injuries received by her.

The defence denied the whole story of injury inflicted on Satteva and they said that they left Satteva with the intention to commit suicide after having caused injuries to herself.

Their Lordships agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury acquitted the accused.

Mr. Velinkar with Mr. Shingne appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ASSAULTING WITH A KNIFE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. G. K. Khairaj disposed of a case, in which Sub-Inspector Gole charged Arjun Harsu, a Municipal cart-driver, with causing hurt to another driver named, Kala Harsu.

The case for the prosecution was that both the complainant and the accused resided in the Municipal Chawl at Kamatipura. On the 15 instant they quarrelled over some money matter, and the accused took out a knife and stabbed the complainant on his neck. The wound did not turn out a serious one.

On the evidence his Worship sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PICK-POCKET.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Ganpat Luxman with stealing Currency Notes of the value of Rs. 155 belonging to one Barkatali Nabibax.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 27th instant the complainant, who was accompanied by one Ali Mahomed, was walking along Sandhurst Road, when the accused came up from behind and removed a bundle of Currency Notes of the value of Rs. 155 from the complainant's pocket. Ali Mahomed raised an alarm, chased the accused and caught him with the Notes in his hand.

The accused pleaded guilty, and as he had six previous convictions, his Worship sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Life is too short to be spent in bad health. Take Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and perfect cure for constipation, and straighten yourself up. Tastes good, smells good, is good, does good. D.14

MONSOON NOTES.

Just at present, when there are so many newly arrived territorial and others in India and the East, who have never seen the monsoon, it's near approach is of special interest.

Whilst chatting with one of them the other day, his quaint ideas of what he is going to experience struck one as being identical with one's own idea of what it would be like, before one had witnessed the monsoon for the first time.

When I explained that when the monsoon first breaks, it is usual to have a few weeks' ceaseless pelting rain, with never a break, and then for the next three months or so, scarcely a fine day and during the other nine months of the year rarely more than a couple of showers, he remarked that it was evidently an easier job in this land for the mackintosh than the parasol; I told him that when those first weeks of the monsoon come along he will find that the mackintosh does not have an easy time, far from it, and unless he wears one of the best it won't be a mackintosh at all by the end of a couple of weeks.

This talk of mackintoshes brings me to the object of what I had in mind when I started these notes.

The other day I called on Mr. Sydney K. Thompson, rapidly becoming Bombay's leading tailor, he tells me he has something "up his sleeve" for the monsoon trade and expects to receive a large consignment of extra reliable English-made mackintoshes at an early date and that prices for same will be moderate and thus enable all classes to have a good "Monsoon Proof" overgarment.

We can safely advise you to call or send to Elphinstone Circle, Sydney K. Thompson has filled a long felt want in Bombay by giving a good English cut at a reasonable price.

DACOITY AND MURDER

HOUSE ENTERED AT DEAD OF NIGHT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

The Alipore police have arrested about sixty persons in connection with the recent dacoities under the jurisdiction of the thanas, Joynagore and Diamond Harbour in Twenty-four Pergunnas district.

On Wednesday night a daring dacoity attended with murder was committed in the house of Ramdas Chamar of the village Basantiabad under the Canning Town police station.

About twenty-five armed dacoits entered the house at dead of night. They were opposed by Ramdas' son and nephew. The dacoits murdered the nephew and severely assaulted the other inmates.

The neighbours came after the dacoits had left the house.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER ARMS ACT AND CONSPIRACY.

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

Mr. E. Keays, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment yesterday in the case against four Bengalis named Radha Charan Paramanick, Niranjan Das, Hiralal Biswas and Potit Paban Ghose, who were charged under Section 19 and 20 of the Arms Act and with Conspiracy under section 120 (b) I. P. Code for being in possession of a mauser pistol with nine cartridges in the magazine and one in the breach at No. 20 Fakir Chand Mitters Street on the 24th February last.

The Magistrate convicted Radha Charan and Hiralal and sentenced them each to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The other two accused were acquitted.

As soon as the accused Potit Paban Ghose, who was acquitted, left the precincts of the court he was rearrested by the C. I. D. in connection with the Garden Reach Dacoity. This man, it is alleged, has been definitely identified as one of the dacoits. He was later in the day placed before the Magistrate at Alipore and remanded to custody.

DACCA ARMS ACT CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

In the Dacca Arms Act case against De Cruz in which he is charged with selling a revolver, the prosecution evidence has closed and the accused made a verbal statement to the following effect. He (De Cruz) lent his revolver to the complainant knowing him to be a police officer and the money which was found with him was only the security deposit and would have been returned to the police officer on his returning the revolver. He never sold any revolver. He would file a detailed written statement on the next date fixed when the prosecution witnesses will be examined.

FIRE AT RAILWAY STATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 28.

A fire on Tuesday night destroyed Mawla railway station, between Myitkyina and Naba junction, none of the contents of the building being saved.

REMARKABLE TRIBUTES FROM MOSLEM CHIEFS.

LOYAL HOMAGE TO KING GEORGE.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

W[illegible] King of England is waging war against the Germans. . . Who knowest the ways of Allah? We are warring against proud and stiff-necked people, as the Germans are. In such a case Allah is on our side. Our Lord Mohamed saith, "Those who break friendship, kill them like pagans. If you kill them, perhaps they will repent."

This is an extract from a loyal message which Shehu Bukar Garbai, Emir of Bornu, one of the native chiefs in Nigeria, forwarded, through Sir Frederick Lugard, Governor-General of the Colony, to the Colonial Secretary. A Blue-book has been issued containing the message.

Shehu Bukar Garbai describes himself as being "Son of Shehu Ibrahim, Son of Shehu Umar, Son of Mohamadu Limino-el-Kanemy humble slave of Allah; Emir of Bornu, by the power of the King of England," and he gave money, horses, cattle, and corn, his contribution towards the maintenance of the war. "I am the King of England's servant. Why should I not help him?" he asked. He gave £3,200 for the war funds and £800 for the schools, "because they do good for my country, as I have seen in the case of my own sons, and through them the people learn to read and write." After that he added, "I pray for the victory of the King of England, and for long life for him and for Governor Lugard."

The Emir of Jema wrote:—"God give him (the King) greatness. May his lands stretch north, south, east, and west. George, King of England, his most generous Majesty. May he live and reign long. The reason why I write to his Majesty is because he has helped us from being prisoners of the Germans. We are glad; we thank him. We pray God to help him still, and give him more greatness, and may he win all the German territories, all their lands, and their properties. Because you are the helper and protector of the Moslems, the strong, the poor, the rich. We are all glad, and we make joyful because you have taken the lands from the Germans. I, my chief, and my subjects on this account, we have sent you a small amount of £40 from our Treasury. As we are poor people and have not much; that is why we send you so small an amount. Of our little we hope you will take the wish and take it as great."

The subject of the Emir of Kontagora celebrated the fall of Duala by holding festivities for seven days and nights, and in forwarding £200 towards the war funds.

Representatives of the Mahomedan emigrants residing at Lagos wrote stating that they were not at all pleased to hear that the Sultan of Turkey had joined the German Emperor against King George's Forces. They always understood, they say, that his Majesty the King of Great Britain and the Sultan of Turkey were good friends. "To learn, at the present time," the letter proceeded, "that the Sultan of Turkey has joined the German Emperor in a war against his Majesty the King of Great Britain grieves us very much, and fills our hearts with pain and sorrow."—"The Times."

CURRENCY NOTES LOST.

Ruttonsey Bhimji, a muccadum, residing at Surat Street has reported to the Police that on Thursday that he was getting into a tram-car near the junction of Carnac Bunder and Nagdevi Street, with a bundle of Currency Notes of the value of Rs. 35,000 in his pocket, when the bundle fell out of his pocket. As wind was blowing at the time the Notes scattered over the street. On collecting them he found that Notes for Rs. 9,500 were lost.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Boys, Engineers.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Clifford, Suffolks.
Major R. W. P. Campbell, Artillery.
Major G. Drought, Artillery.
Major A. F. Scott, Artillery.
Major C. Fane, 12th Lancers.
Captain C. T. Carfrae, Artillery.
Captain W. Duguid-McCombie, 2nd Dragoons.
Captain R. Lee, Artillery.
Captain H. C. Beaumont, Bucks Yeomanry.
Captain H. E. Huntriss, Bedfords.
Captain R. W. Morgan, South Staffords.
Captain C. Stopford, 16th Londons.
Captain G. Metson, 19th Londons.
Lieutenant V. Albrecht, Manchesters.
Lieutenant E. R. Herbert, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant A. Messer, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant W. Quinlan, Medicals.
Lieutenant D. Watson, Medicals.
Lieutenant H. Pomfret, Manchesters.
Lieutenant R. E. Hodgson, North Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant C. R. Cross, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant N. Dare, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant G. Greatbatch, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant A. Grover, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant R. Lardner, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant F. V. Parker, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant M. Kincaid-Smith, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant H. J. Lyle, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant C. Williams, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant A. Hague, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant G. Large, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant J. Ludlow, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. H. Stewart, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant W. Aldworth, Essex.
Second-Lieutenant A. Featherstone, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant J. T. George, Monmouths.
Second-Lieutenant W. Hall, South Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant A. Hepburn-Scott, Scots Guards..
Second-Lieutenant J. Kyle, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. Panton, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant A. Roche, Scots Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Captain Sir F. Fitz-Wygram, Scots Guards.
Lieutenant E. J. Abbott, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant W. G. Garforth, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieutenant F. Marsnam-Townsend, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieutenant R. Apps, Berkshires.
Second-Lieutenant H. J. Clarke, Berkshires.
Second-Lieutenant H. W. Hyde, Sussex.
Second-Lieutenant O. Stacke, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. S. James.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain C. Bulkeley, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieutenant J. Mackenzie, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieutenant D. G. Stephenson, Scots Guards.

MISSING, REPORTED PRISONERS.

Captain R. Auld, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant F. B. Cardew, Devons.

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Captain T. Cockburn-Mercer, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieutenant J. Murchison, 4th Highland Artillery.

LONDON, May 26

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major R. W. White, Artillery.
Major J. Mackenzie, Bedfords.
Captain G. Bonham-Carter, 19th Hussars.
Captain F. Fish, Yorkshires.
Captain H. Johnston-Stewart, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain S. Stirling-Cookson, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieutenant D. Kenworthy, Somerset Light Infantry.
Lieutenant W. H. Williams, East Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant B. Crossley, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant H. S. Davidson, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant W. Oldfield, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Plummer, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant J. S. Rich, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant A. R. Bell, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant F. Burdin, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant L. Jarvis, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieutenant A. Walker, North Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant W. J. Whittington, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant A. Shackleford, Seaforths.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Brook, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant A. Kuhn, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant C. Cassidy, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant L. R. Hughes, North Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant S. Maurice, Wessex Engineers.

KILLED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Major G. S. Adams, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant W. Buckworth, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED NOT KILLED.

Lieutenant A. A. Ferguson, 7th Londons.
Second-Lieutenant A. Hepburn-Scott.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 25.

The following casualties are announced:—

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Lieut. A. C. Perry, Medicals.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain H. S. Coles, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant B. Pocock, Londons.

MISSING.

Major L. M. Jones, Liverpools.
Captain E. H. Kirkpatrick, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Lieut. C. J. Warner, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant L. Dashwood, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant C. Dean, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant R. D. Rendel, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant F. Riddle, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

THE PRIZE COURT.

Photo by "Central News."

The scene in the Prize Court during the hearing of the Government suit against the German hospital ship Ophelia. The Government case was that the ship had acted as a scout and ought to be condemned.

The photo shows:—Sir Samuel Evans, (President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division) examining the German chart. Dr. Pfeiffer, officer in charge of the ship is in the witness box with the officer in charge of the escort behind him. In front of the President is seen the interpreter standing up.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY

MURDERED MAN TURNS UP AT TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

A sensational incident took place in the Purnea Sessions Court on Monday during the trial of a murder case in which a Parwari and two peons were charged with murdering a rayot.

The prosecution alleged that the accused forcibly dragged the deceased to the zemindar's cutchery and severely assaulted him, which caused his death, and afterwards the dead body was thrown into the river.

A dead body of a male person was produced in mutilated condition and the father of the deceased identified it as the body of his deceased son by the teeth of the upper jaws. At the Sessions Court before the Judge, jury, the accused and others, suddenly the supposed dead man appeared in person, hale and hearty.

His story was that there was a quarrel between him and the accused on their way to the zemindar's cutchery followed by mutual assaults. After that he went to Nepal frontier and accepted some employment there.

The Public Prosecutor entered a nolle prosequi and the Judge discharged the accused.

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SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

BY " SANDY SEVENTY.'

PRIMITIVE LIGHTING IN THE FIFTIES.

Lighting and police have long since been recognised as the two eyes of a great city. So much so that it is a common phrase on the lip of the man in the street, that a shining light in a street is worth two policemen. The service which public lighting renders to a community is deemed so invaluable for purposes of protection of life and property that throughout the civilised world lighting is deemed a *sine qua non* of modern civilisation. It is impossible for us, who inherit the civilisation of centuries from historic times, to conceive how the ancients, whether in India, Persia, Arabia and Asia Minor or in Egypt or in Greece or Rome managed without street lights. Lamps or lights there may have been in dwelling houses in cities as in rural areas. But there is no record of lighting public roads and streets. So that it is possible to conceive the cimmerian darkness which must have clothed cities from times immemorial to within three or four centuries ago. He would make a name for himself who could enter on this virgin field of research as to lighting from historic times to date. Ours is an age prolific in a variety of researches. Why then should not a research in this direction be undertaken by some one competent for the task?

RUDIMENTARY LIGHTING.

Leaving this subject alone, it may be worth knowing how Bombay fared in reference to public lighting during the fifties? Thereby hangs a tale which is as instructive as that of water supply and drainage. The city had a kind of rudimentary lighting on some of the public roads. At long distances on the Esplanade Road were to be seen after dusk oil buttees with dirty oil and flickering wicks which gave an exceedingly dim light. Were one to compare its power with that of the gas and electric lamps of the day it would be no exaggeration to say that the street buttees of the fifties were like so many farthing rush lights. Still that was even a good beginning when the fact has to be recalled that prior to 1842 the city remained in a condition of blissful darkness after eventide. The first few oil lamps on posts came to be used, thanks to the wonderful civic energy displayed by the Worshipful Bench of Justices of the times. The matter was mooted as far back as 1832. But it took ten long years to introduce this "great" reform! But the citizens of 1842 may thank their stars that the delay was not so provoking or protracted as that which first gave her an adequate supply of pure water after fully fifty years of circumlocution and red tape. Verily in all respects Bombay was an Arcadia, or a Sleepy Hollow if you please, during the first two centuries after her acquisition by the British. Her progress in all vital directions was at the pace of the snail, though we are bound to say that she has made up, and more than made up five hundredfold for her past Arcadian simplicity of civilisation between 1850 and date. She has really grown and expanded since the railway era with all the speed of the fastest express.

20 YEARS' PROGRESS.

And here we might just give a glimpse, and a glimpse only, of what had taken place since 1832 when the matter of public street lighting was seriously mooted by the Bench of Justices. That historical entity of the times met in the first place to find out authoritatively whether they were empowered at all to undertake the lighting. The legal adviser having set at rest all qualms of civic conscience, so sensitive of law and order on the point, the worshipful masters of the city resolved to enquire as to the localities or areas where lights should be and what the cost of lamps posts and oil buttees would be. They went to sleep thereafter, taking perhaps their forty winks before again rising themselves to a fever of activity. A few lamps, number unknown, were placed in position in 1843. And it seems that ten years later their number did not exceed 50 ! ! ! But the want of the eternal pence was the greatest drawback to carry out any number of improvements suggested to the justices. And with that economic conscience which is still to be seen so keenly rampant in their successors of to-day in civic affairs, the Justices would only light the lamps from dusk to midnight and none during the moonlight hours. And what may be the annual cost of each such lamp? Just Rs. 17.

CHRONIC HOUSEBREAKING.

It may at this stage be useful to recall the dismal fact that both lighting and police had been forced on the Justices by reason of the chronic condition of housebreaking and theft prevailing in the town after dark. The least crowded were most liable. So also the maidans. It has been authentically related that gangs of thieves used to go about armed, causing great terror to the law-abiding citizens. Life and property were considerably unsafe. And many were the complaints of the leading citizens to those in authority to do something effective to allay that terror. Murders were not infrequent and it was hardly the case that more than 20 to 25 per cent. of the stolen property was recovered by the sparce police of those days. Sandy Seventy well remembers some thrilling stories of the raids of those armed crews of thieves at Girgaum which was more or less a suburb. It was one of the strongholds of these men owing to many exposed parts and fields and oarts. There was a country-house where his father used to resort and twice in one memorable year the gharry conveying him and his parents to the Fort was pursued by these rascals. As the Angrias were the pirates on the high seas so this fraternity on land, these highway robbers were carrying on their nightly raids with impunity. Each house with a verandah in the Fort, in Khetwady, Chandanwady and Girgaum had a lantern with a lamp hung. The doors and windows of the ground floor of the houses were fast locked and folded after dark and the well-to-do kept Ramosis of the old village watchmen type to guard their premises at night. These robbers greatly frightened women and children. Persons driving in carriages used to keep fast-going horses so that the armed robbers, with naked swords in their hands should not overtake them. But more of this when the police of the day comes to be discredited.

THE FIRST GAS LAMPS.

Sufficient to say that buttee lamps, which increased year after year, in numbers were universally deemed inefficient to light the town So that in 1859 the Justices resolved to introduce gas. Some correspondence ensued as to the financing of lighting by gas when finally introduced. The Government suggested, that the Justices should raise a special loan. But eventually, it was deemed best that an English Company should be invited to take up the work. And some enterprising citizens of the day, including the firm of Messrs. Nicol and Company, arranged for the successful floating of what is now the Bombay Gas Company. It was in 1865 that Bombay was first lit with gas, that is to say the principal public streets. The first year had only 220 gas lamps. Great as was the satisfaction of the citizens when Vehar water was first introduced into the city a little earlier, there was equal satisfaction when gas light was introduced. And so remarkably did the people appreciate it that some rich citizens offered the Municipality, then just established, to present those huge five and three light lamps at the junction of the great roads in the city. Mr. Arthur Crawford, was greatly instrumental in thus promoting this branch of civic utility, and it is well known that some worthy wags of the time nicknamed those triangular lights as "Crawford's fireflies", the lamps when lighted looked from a distance like so many fireflies moving in the air!

SYDNEY CIVILIANS FOR HOME DEFENCE.

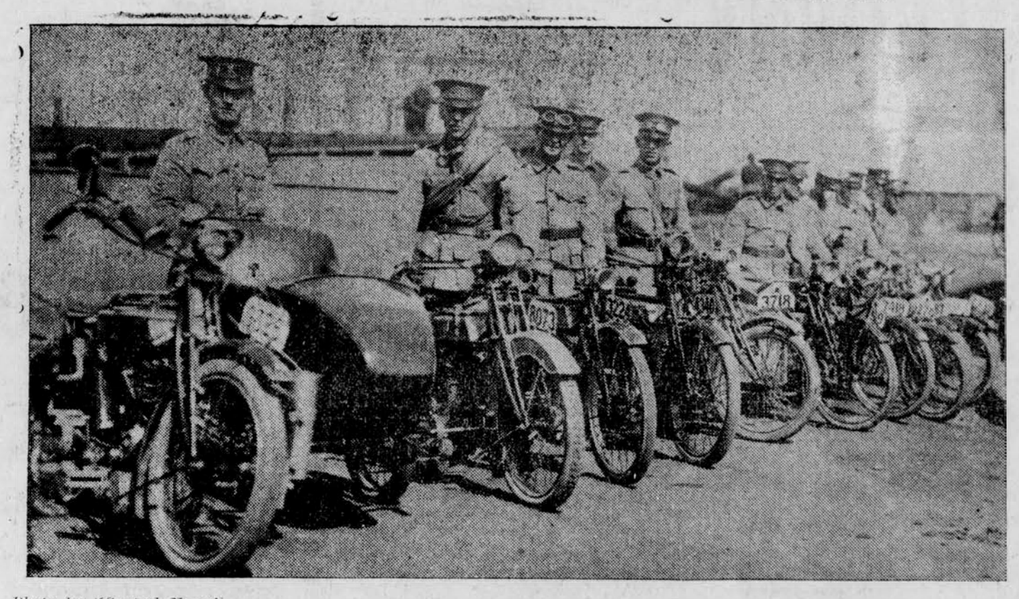

Photo by "Central News."

The Motor Cyclist Corps of the National Reserve. The National Reserve forms a complete miniature army of Volunteers.

THE FUTURE OF KHALIFAT.

On Wednesday, May, 5, in the House of Commons, Colonel Yate asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, considering the importance which Mussulman communities attach to the future of the Khalifat and the intense regard and veneration which they have for that high spiritual office, His Majesty's Government could give an assurance that they had no intention of interfering in any way directly or indirectly with the Khalifat, this being purely a religious question concerning Moslems themselves.

Mr. Primrose; His Majesty's Government are well aware of the feeling for the Khalifat entertained by Moslem communities as stated in the question. His Majesty's Government intend to respect this feeling in every way, and regard the question of the Khalifat as one that solely concerns Moslems and that must, therefore, be decided by Moslems themselves without interference.

A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR DENMARK.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE FOR BOTH SEXES.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The war has had beneficial results in Denmark, inasmuch as it has gathered the people together in the effort to end the long and bitter controversy about a revised Constitution—a dispute which has been no less vehement than the House of Lords question in England,—and the great political problem has finally been solved, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Denmark passed from despotism to a free Constitution on June 5, 1849, during the war against the rebels of Schleswig-Holstein from which she emerged victoriously. The war of 1864 against Prussia and Austria followed, and during the general depression after the defeat the nation passed the Constitution of 1866, which virtually delivered political power into the hands of the rich, and especially into the hands of the landowners, by means of certain electoral privileges, as regards the Landsting (Upper House).

The result of the Constitution of 1866 has been half a century's lghting between the two houses of the Danish Parliament (Ridsdag). Denmark was governed for a generation by the Conservative party, and supported by the Upper House, the Landsting, while the Lower House, the Folketing, practically had nothing to say in the government of the country. Nevertheless, behind the Folketing stood the people, and in 1901, when the Conservatives had been almost eliminated from the Lower House, the so-called "Folketing-government" became a fact. Since then Denmark has been governed by liberal parties, Moderates, and Radicals, and when the most important social and financial questions had been dealt with, the demand for an amendment to the Constitution came to the front.

PARTY REPRESENTATION.

The movement began with a very modest request for an amendment to a single clause in the Constitution—namely, that which deals with the elections, for the purpose of ensuring a more just representation of the parties in the Folketing, but the subject assumed formidable dimensions as it went along. The result was that the moderates made Prime Minister Berntsen, one of their own body, propose a general reconstruction of both Houses of the Rigsdag All previous attempts to bring forward the most modest proposal for an amendment to the Constitution had been wrecked upon the opposition of the Conservatives. Mr. Berntsen's proposal was to the effect that all electoral privileges for the Upper House should be abolished, and that universal suffrage for both men and women to both Houses of Parliament should be instituted. The entire democracy, including the Moderates, the Radicals, and the Socialists, supported the proposal, but the Conservatives met it with the most vehement and persistent opposition.

When the next election to the Folketing was held, the Berntsen Cabinet of Moderates gave way to a Government of Radicals, the Zahle Ministry, which took up and carried forward the programme of the Moderates, supported by the three democratic parties. The election which followed the dissolution of the Landsting in July of last year gave a complete victory for the Government, and paved the way for the creation of universal suffrage for men and women. Such was the situation, when Germany declared war on August 1. The gravity of the situation made Denmark postpone all internal questions for the time, but at the beginning of this year three leading Conservative politicians approached the Prime Minister, Mr. Zahle, and offered to negotiate on the subject of a Constitution which should be based upon the universal franchise for men and women and the abolition of all the privileges of wealth. These negotiations came to a happy conclusion at the beginning of April. All parties have now agreed on the new Constitution, which will be passed by the Rigsdag in time to receive King Christian's signature on June 5—the anniversary of the first Constitution of 1849.

A CONCESSION TO CONSERVATIVES.

According to the new Constitution all men and women have electoral rights to both Houses of the Rigsdag, to the Upper House from the 35th year of their age, and to the Lower House from their 25th. The latter period has hitherto been thirty years but as a concession to the Conservatives it has been decided that the age limit shall be lowered by stages of one year to 25, so that sixteen years will elapse before the reduction is completed.

The Conservatives have demanded and received a guarantee for the quiet and gradual development of the new order of things, but the long and bitter controversy about the Constitution is ended. Universal suffrage has won the battle in Denmark and the new system, which takes effect on June 5, is the free Constitution of the people.

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IN THE TRACK OF THE WAR.

Photo by "Central News."

A Ruined Mill.

WAR HYGIENE.

KEEPING AN ARMY FIT.

VICTORIES OF MEDICINE.

The following article dealing with the measures taken by the Medical Service for the prevention of disease has been communicated to "The Times" by an "Eye-witness" present with General Headquarters.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The progress made during recent years in the application of medical science to the preventions of disease in armies has had far-reaching effects. Indeed, it is safe to say that had a war of the magnitude of the present struggle and conducted like it under siege conditions entailing great hardships, prolonged exposure to the most inclement weather and the billeting of large numbers of men in insanitary quarters for many months together, been undertaken by the British nation a few years ago, it would have been accompanied by an outbreak of disease which would have decimated our forces.

To some extent the very low general sick rate which has up to the present obtained in the British Army is due to the fact that during recent years both the staff and the regimental officers and men have been instructed in the elementary principles of sanitation and practised in the exercise of ordinary precautions against disease. In the main, however, it is due to the preventive measures adopted by the Medical Service.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

These measures are of two kinds: first, those taken in order to prevent the outbreak of sickness, which consist of the paying of careful attention to water and food supplies drainage, sanitation, and to the early diagnosis of suspicious cases; secondly, those taken in order to maintain the health of the men, which consist in the enforcement of a high standard of personal cleanliness and the early treatment of minor ailments due to exhaustion, exposure, or temporary breakdown.

"GERM CARRIERS."

The experience of the Spanish-American and South African Wars showed that the sole risk of infection does not lie in polluted water, although that is naturally a grave source of danger, but proceeds very largely from the early undiagnosed case and especially from persons who are now known as "germ carriers," that is, individuals who have had typhoid and have apparently completely recovered, but who may continue for years to carry and disseminate germs and to infect others.

It is, therefore, of supreme importance to detect cases of typhoid at an early stage, before the infection has time to spread; and in this campaign mobile bacteriological laboratories have been installed expressly for this purpose. Each laboratory consists of a motor-lorry fitted with a complete bacteriological equipment, and is in charge of a specially-trained officer, and an attendant of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

So soon as the medical authorities of a division become aware of a case of typhoid among the men, for whose health they are responsible, they call in the services of the bacteriologist; who then carries out an exhaustive examination with a view to ascertaining the source of the infection. This is frequently found to be a "carrier."

MOBILE LABORATORIES.

In addition to the bacteriological installations a mobile hygiene laboratory has been instituted, and others are in course of formation. They are equipped for pathological work and also the chemical and bacteriological examination of water and food, which by this means can frequently be tested and any contamination discovered betimes.

But apart from the performance of their direct functions of testing and analysis, the bateriological and hygiene laboratories placed at the disposal of the medical authorities and Army commanders the services of trained specialist, who have studied at first hand the problems of anti-typhoid and other inoculations, who can, when necessary, prepare vaccine both for the prevention and the treatment of disease, and who are in a position to undertake the investigation of problems beyond the scope of clinical medicine or surgery.

To pathology, also, is due the great success that has attended the efforts to cope with tetanus, which cost us many valuable lives early in the campaign, In the heavily-manured soil of France its germ thrives and persists as a resistant "spore" for a long time, and wounds contaminated with earth are therefore a source of great danger. But there is every reason to believe that the universal employment of anti-tetanic serum has played a major part in the elimination of the disease from our hospitals,

"FROST-BITTEN" FEET.

Among the measures taken to preserve the men's health, also, must be mentioned the precautions against swelling of the feet, which was at one time during the winter one of the most serious causes of wastage. This affliction which has been rather losely spoken of as "frost bite," is caused by prolonged exposure to wet and cold even when the temperature has not fallen to freezing point. Units recently home from service in hot climates suffered most, as was to be expected. While it was realized that a proportion of the men subjected to having their feet and legs immersed in cold water or mud for a length of time must inevitably suffer from chilled feet, it became evident that the individual might be helped in many ways to protect himself against this condition.

To this end medical and regimental officers worked together to ensure that every preventive measure was taken by the men both before entering and after leaving the trenches. From the precautions taken by long distance swimmers and divers it was known that the application to the skin of animal fats, such as whale oil or lard, was of decided service in minimizing the evil effects of long contact with water and accordingly large supplies of these substances were procured and issued.

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Cortado de la Reina per box of 100	"	7	8 0
Entreactos per box of 100	"	6	0 0

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ORDERED TO FACE CERTAIN DEATH.

STORY OF GALLANTRY IN CUTTING WIRE BARRIERS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

An account of the gallantry displayed by French officers and men in preparing the ground for an attack in Champagne is given in the "Figaro" of May 1 by M. Georges Grison.

The attack was fixed for six a.m. and on the previous afternoon the general sent for Captain Z——, an engineer officer, and instructed him that during the night the barbed wire entanglements before the parapet must be cut. At dawn he went to see that the work had been done, and noticed at the extreme right of the line seven or eight stakes still standing.

Captain Z——, when questioned, said this particular point was swept from front and flank by the enemy's mitrailleuses, that the work was difficult, and that he had not considered it likely that a few metres of obstacles would hamper the assault. The General told him that it was there that the right hand communication trench emerged, and it was the way the reserve company would come to their support in case of need. He added that it would be daylight in half an hour, and was now almost impossible.

The Captain assured the General that in half an hour the wires would be removed.

"ORDER . . NOT CARRIED OUT."

Captain Z—— picked out four of his sappers, and told them what was required of them. The rifles were already beginning to speak the first big shells came screaming through the air. Presently the General saw Captain Z—— making his way slowly towards him. All he could say in a weak voice was: " . . . order . . . not carried out."

The General sharply askekd him what he meant. There was no reply, but the captain, opening his dolman, showed a shirt all spotted with red. At the same moment blood burst from his mouth, and he fell dead at his superior's feet..

Lieutenant T——, next in command, was sent for. It was reported that as soon as he heard the captain had been killed he set out with three men—all of them crawling—to try and cut the wire. The minutes dragged by and the bombardment became general. The General, fretting at the delay, sent for news. "Lieutenant T—— has not come back," the sergeant told him. "He was struck as he reached the first stakes. However, he kept well down in a dip of the ground, and behind a lump of earth his kepi could be seen. Then he moved a little. Then, very quickly, he moved no more. The men returned—two of them are wounded. Second-Lieutenant V—— took command and left the trench at once. He must be near the wire by now."

The General was preparing to telephone to the batteries telling them to delay their fire for a little when he saw Lieut. V—— coming. He was clinging to the shoulders of two soldiers, between whom his body hung terribly limp, for the officer had had both knees shattered. General X—— ran to him and asked him concerning his wound, but the lieutenant, struggling into a military posture answered: "The order has been executed.

GALLANT INDIANS.

THE GURKHAS AT NEUVE CHAPELLE

(By yesterday's Mail.)

After the battle of Neuve Chapelle Sir John French inspected the 2nd Gurkha Rifles and 9th Gurkha Rifles of the Dehra-Dun Brigade. After referring to their behaviour in that fight and their conduct through the winter, he addressed the men as follows:—

Gurkhas,—I have come here to meet you to-day in order to congratulate you on your gallant behaviour during the recent attack on Neuve Chapelle. During that fighting you took the Bois du Biez, from which for tactical reasons you were ordered to retire. I know full well if you had not received those orders you would not have retired, but in war occasions of this kind arise. I know that coming from a warm climate you must have found the winter climate of France very trying. Therefore your fine conduct during the winter months is all the more creditable to you. Again I wish to thank you for the good work you have done on all occasions, and I am confident that whenever you are called upon to attack again you will do so as readily as you did at Neuve Chapelle.

PATHAN STEADFASTNESS UNDER FIRE.

The "Eye-Witness" with the British Force in Flanders pays the following tribute to Indian steadfastness under fire in a letter dated May 4:—

A great deal has been said of the troops on the left who saved the situation on April 22 and 23, but the services rendered farther east were no less remarkable. One incident may be given as exemplifying the steadiness of the Indian troops, in another quarter of the field. A battalion of Pathans, after a forced march, was advancing along a road towards the scene of action when a shell burst in the middle of them, killing and wounding sixteen men. The survivors did not even break their columns of fours but simply closed up and marched straight on. They went into action immediately afterwards and advanced across 1,200 yards of open ground under a murderous fire; their war-cry swelling louder and louder above the din. One of their British officers was hit four times, but still continued to lead his men until he fell for the last time, riddled by bullets from a machine-gun.

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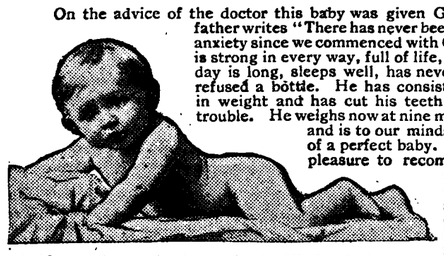

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THE DURATION OF WAR.

WILL IT END IN ANOTHER SIX MONTHS?

In the course of the following article Mr. Frederic William Wile, late Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail" reviews the present European situation and comes to the conclusion that the war cannot end in another six months as has been suggested in various quarters.

When I hear people talk about the war ending in six months I feel like calling a policeman. I consider them just as dangerous to the security of the realm as any of the 16,000 alien enemies still at large in London, and probably more dangerous than a good many who are where the rest ought to be.

With a British casualty list of 139,000 after eight months of fighting—fighting going on by the way, within five hours of these shores; with the Germans not pushed back a decisive inch from positions occupied by them in France, Belgium, and Russia since Christmas, and longer; with their battle fleet intact, though hiding; with their aircraft and submarines raiding British coasts and British waters at will, though impotently; with all these relentless facts staring England in the face, I say, it borders on sheer treason for people lightly to toss off the lop-sided view that the war will be over by the end of Autumn 1915.

BILLS OR BULLETS?

Why is such drivel treasonable? Because it is turning the kingdom into a fool's paradise; because it is propagating a fiction designed directly and gravely to menace the Government's measures to fight and win the war. The war can be fought and won with just two things—men and shells. Anything which fills the country with the idea that neither men nor money are urgently needed because the war is fizzling to its finish is criminal.

If the war-will-be-over-before-we-know-it bunkum were only heard on omnibus-tops it would be bad enough, for I am sure a lot of Kitchener's stalwarts come from these Olympian heights; yet I should shrug my shoulders and remember that one has no right to expect logic and perspicacity, as a rule, from the man or woman in the street. He and she have been reading feverishly optimistic headlines in their favourite newspaper, and for months have not seen a newspaper bill which has not had the Germans "retreating" ignominously hither and thither and the Allies "gaining" irresistibly here, there, and everywhere. If bills instead of bullets could beat the Germans, the Kaiser's forwarding address would have been St. Helena long ago.

But it is not only in Omnibusland that war-soon-over claptrap is talked. I hear it daily from men and women who can think and reason, as well as read, I hear, it in the clubs, and in the restaurants where they charge for "covers," and I hear it most vociferously from able-bodied gentlemen who have not exchanged spats for puttees.

What is it I hear? They will tell you that Germany has "shot her belt." That she has conquered all of France and Russia and Belgium that she can conquer. That she has had to put boys, cripples, and sexagenarians in uniforms. That she has abandoned all hope of taking Paris, Warsaw, and Calais. That she knows she is beaten. That Krupps are short of copper and saltpetre, and Berlin is on the brink of cat and dog rations. That the German people are seething with discontent and despair which they dare not utter, and hanker for peace at any price. That the Kaiser is a discredited and disgruntled ruler of a muzzled and baffled nation. That its collapse, though shrewdly veiled, is in progress, which Neuve Chapelle began.

OUR 68,000,000 FOES.

Now I happen to know a bit about Germany; not everything, but a bit. I lived there the best part of a dozen years. They were the years when Germania was finishing her battle toilet and crouching for the attack. She had been at the dressing-table for twenty-five or thirty years before that. Does any Briton who does not do his thinking in his boots imagine that these toiling years and decades of preparation for war contemplated "collapse" just because Germany, after eight months of fighting and the loss of 10,000,000 or so of fighting-men, has only been able to conquer Belgium, the industrial provinces of France and most of Russian Poland?

Do people in these unruffled isles know that storage of shot and shell and the other implements of man-killing is only a microscopic part of what Germany calls preparation for war? Do Englishmen realise that they are fighting not 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 uniformed, armed Germans but 62,000,000 or 63,000,000 who never smelt gunpowder?

Preparation? Viewed Teutonically, we here in Muddle and Meddleland don't know the meaning of the term. You are reading a good deal about "War Babies" in England just now. Germany has been breeding war babies for half a century. If they are boy babies, they grow into soldiers. If they are girl babies, they become mothers of soldiers. Babies have always been No. 1 in the long list of German preparations for war. That is the reason why Germany and Austria combined, when war broke out they are reliably reported to have had only 70,000 less trained soldiers than Russia, France, Great Britain, Belgium, and Serbia combined.

We laugh hereabouts at German thoroughness and far-sightedness—have called it over-organisation. In the orgy of efficiency in which Germany normally has its being, I used myself in ante-bellum days to thank Heaven that I came from a clime where easy-going, while not exactly a venerated was a tolerated virtue. It needed the "red perspective of war" to permit me to see the real meaning of it all—to understand the actual goal in view.

I know now why Germany, for instance, has been laboriously card indexing not only all her own docile people, but every foreigner who arrived within her gates before he had been there long enough to change a collar. I know now why Germany for years has taken the trouble to keep track of the pedigree and whereabouts of every pig, bullock, sheep and horse, every wagon, motor-car van and lorry in the country. I know now why the Government at Berlin was able at any time to figure, almost to a bushel, how much wheat rye, barley, oats and corn was at the dispocal of the population or would be at any given date in the future. I know now why the Imperial Bank for more than two years before last August—for all Britain to read and ponder if it only would—began a policy of systematic "financial mobilisation" which found £65,000,000 of gold reserve in its vaults the day Belgium was violated. It is nearly double that mount—£118,000,000—now.

GERMANY RESERVES.

Germany has had tragically heavy losses in the field; true. Her colonies are gone (which is a good thing for her) and her merchant marine and export trade are done for; true. She can only replenish supplies of vital things like copper, cotton, and petroleum with difficulty, if at all; true. But you don't need to be a Senior Wrangler to figure out that an Empire which has grown fat and powerful as rapidly as Germany has done in the lifetime of us all "must have vast accumulated reserves which are only scratched by two-thirds of a year of war waged almost exclusively on the enemy's soil."

The trouble the war-is-ending rabble is that they insist on thinking about the war from England's, not Germany's standpoint. I suppose it is fair to assume that if England, loose-jointed politically, militarily and economically, had been called upon to put up the fight that Germany putting up, she would be in a very much worse way than she is to-day. But it needs to be remembered and "remembered" again that Germany is "not" England. The Germans knew perfectly well that a great European war would terribly dislocate their economic machine, "but the machine was built and geared up for dislocation."

England's economic machine, being a machine constructed essentially for peace and not, like Germany's essentially for war, could not bear up under the strain which is now being put on the German Juggernout. That makes many Englishmen feel, you see, that just because "their" machine would probably give way confronted by similar conditions. Germany's must, too. I believe it will, "eventually." But the point I am trying to labour is that the machine, while creaking, is still a colossal, patent engine. Prophecy about war is the fool's prerogative, but I honestly believe that the prognostication that the war is topping to its finish—to Germany's finish—represents the last word in cruel self-deception and arrant nonsense. I cannot help thinking, if my knowledge of German vitality is worth tuppence, that "Germany is only beginning to fight." She has had time to convert Belgium into a vast fortress. Supposing the Allies do begin really to push her out of it. Let us imagine her being shoved out of France, too. Dare we suppose that Germany fighting on her own soil, with a dozen titanic defences like Metz and the Rhine fortress to fall back on, is going to be crushed in six months? It is too grotesque for words.

I read the German papers—every day. I am seeing neutrals who have just returned from Germany—every day. I would not believe the papers if what they say were not echoed, and echoed four and five-fold, by unprejudiced people coming out of Germany. "Far from considering themselves beaten, the Germans are certain the Allies are beaten."

"Germany is not "hard up." She is not going hungry. She is inconvenienced and she is frugal, more so than ever, immeasurably more. But when you have said that you have said it all. For outranking all these uncanny preparations of hers for. The Day—the stored shot and shell, the war babies, the trained legions, the tabulated live-stock, the gold reserve—far above all these physical and material war assets—is "the indomitable spirit of the German people." It is that which the Allies have to break before the war will be won.

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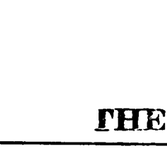

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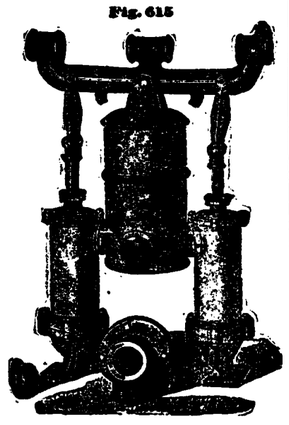

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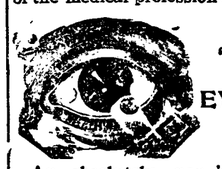

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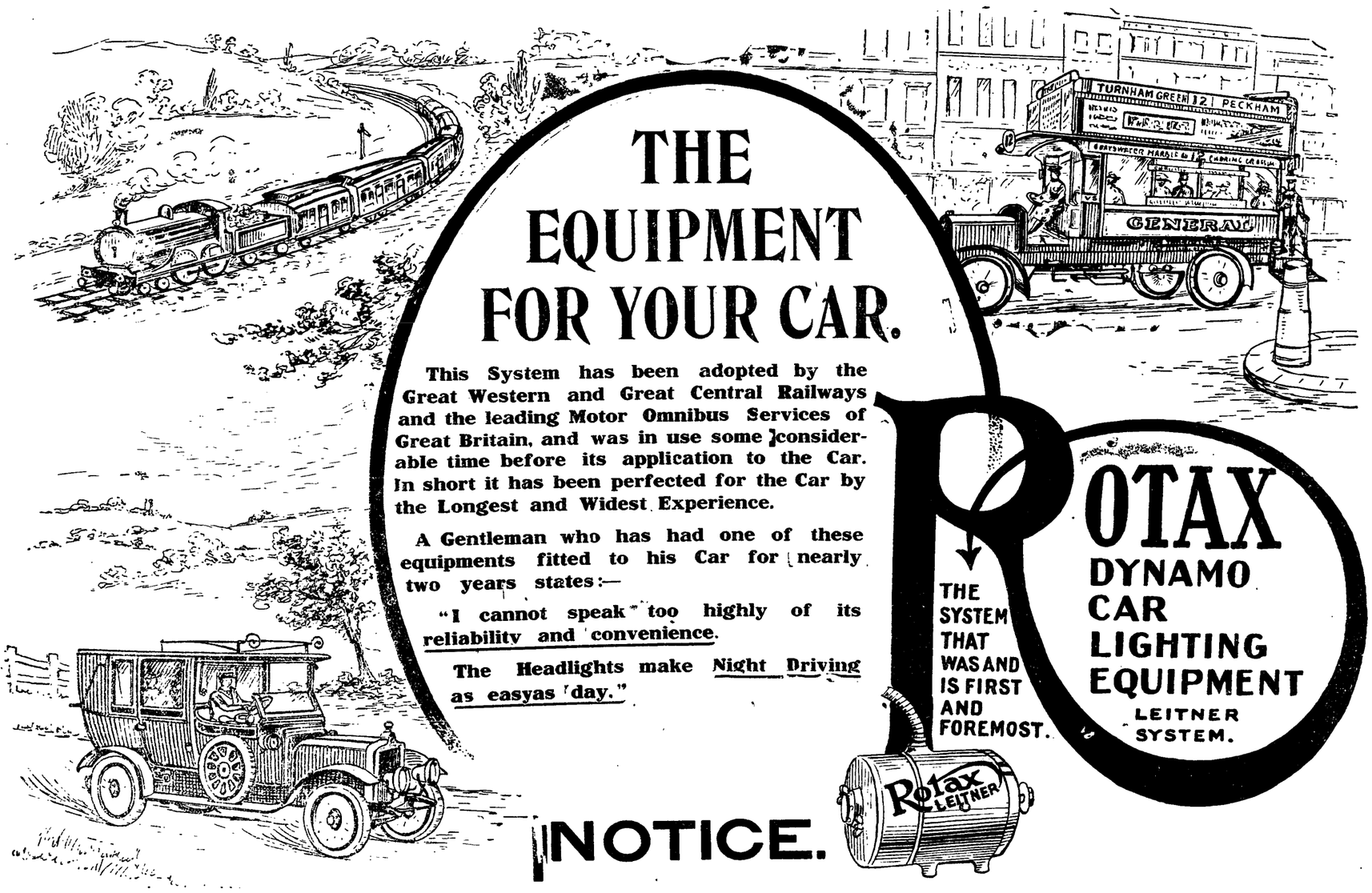

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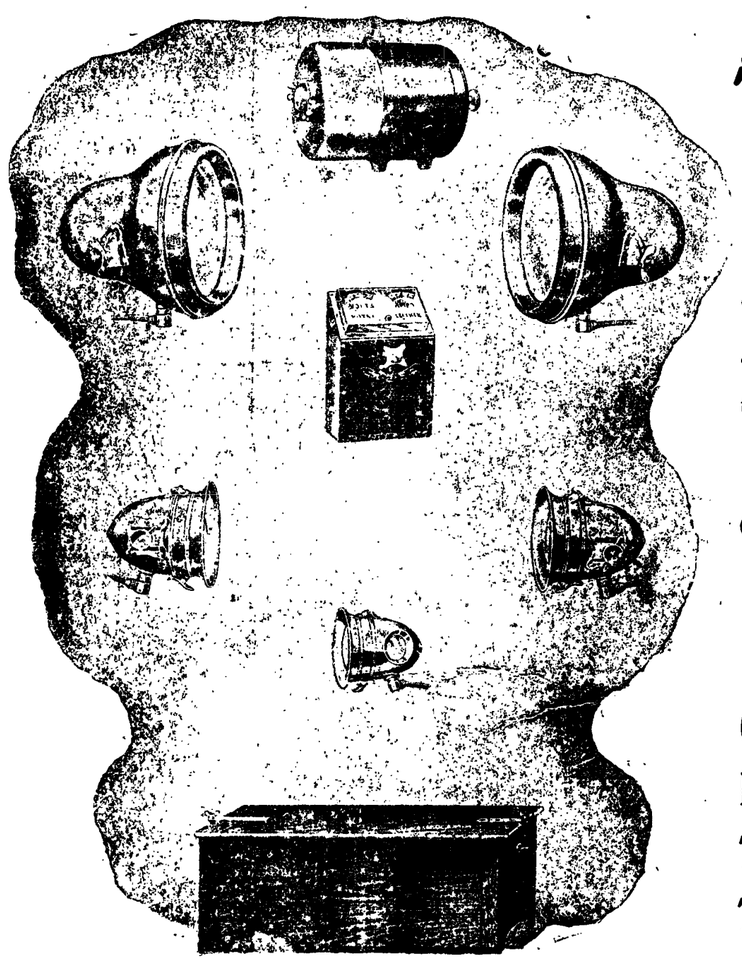

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